

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LIII Contents No. 5

MAY, 1913

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY	(Frontispiece)
TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS	279
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL	289
THE FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS THE OCEAN	290
Isabel L. Smith	
SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER	299
Mrs. Jessie Lockhart	
A NEW JERSEY REAL DAUGHTER	303
WAR PAINTINGS BY SOLDIERS OF FRANCE	304
HONOR ROLL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE	310
STATE CONFERENCES	311
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS	319
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT	328
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT	
SPECIAL MEETING OF	333
OFFICIAL LIST OF	335

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES

Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer-General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, \$1.00 Canadian Postage 30 Cents Additional

COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 5

MAY, 1919

WHOLE No. 322

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



HE twenty-eighth annual Continental Congress was formally opened by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1919, at half-past ten o'clock.

The President General's forceful address evoked round after round of applause from all the delegates and alternates. She said:

It is with much pleasure that I again greet and welcome the officers and delegates, as well as all others, in attendance at this Twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Much of world importance has taken place since last we met in this Memorial Hall just one year ago. How little did we then think that the Armistice would be signed in less than seven months, the signing of which would bring to an end the greatest war in the history of the world! More great events have occurred during the past five years than during the preceding century. It seems as if it were hundreds of years since August 1, 1914. Already we are living in a new world. Hardly anything seems as it did a few years ago.

The war is over. The Old World lies in ruins. We are living in an entirely new age.

We have entered into a new world of democracy. Yesterday we were in the habit of saying, "Autocracy is doomed." To-day we say with jubilant hearts, "Autocracy is dead." In one week last November twenty-two kings and kinglets toppled from their thrones and twenty-two crowns toppled from their heads. The old days of the "Divine right of Kings" are gone forever. Our Government is now regarded by the civilized peoples of the earth as the "premier of the world." It has been pathetic to see the many age-long crushed peoples of Europe turning to us as a savior, to aid them into settled freedom. The old map of Europe is dissolving into a new one, the frontiers of the countries still only dimly outlined. There are only three kings of any importance now left in Europe: King George, King Albert and King Emmanuel. And all three are more firmly entrenched in the affection of their people than before the war. It is because they are kings of a free people, and their governments are thoroughly democratic.

It is not a surprising thing to one familiar with the history of nations, that the Prussians and Russians have gone headlong into anarchy. Any people crushed under the tyrannical heel of autocracy will, when the power above them is suddenly removed, leap to the other extreme and rush out of autocracy into anarchy. They face many difficulties, and it may be years

before they come to an agreement as to any stable form of self-government.

It will not be difficult for the great democracies, such as those of the United States, England, France and Italy, to adjust themselves to the new political world. We live in a new world of ideals. No longer do material might and material wealth and material fame dominate the thinking of thoughtful men. Truth, justice and righteousness are the ideals which dominate legislation and all human relationships. Our Government does not need to make any internal changes. Its chief task will be to learn how properly to relate itself to the rest of the world. We who have been so long known for our parochialism must learn how to be citizens of the world. Our Nation has suddenly been shaken out of its complacency. It has come to take its place among the world powers, and has come to understand that no nation liveth to itself as "No man liveth to himself," and we, as Americans, must come to understand that in any righteous league that shall bind the nations together, we must give as well as take.

It was once questioned whether the world was growing better or worse, and to answer that question correctly one had to look back along centuries. Comparing decades was confusing and misleading. Our civilization has been a slow evolution. But during the past five years the wheels of progress have been thrown into "high gear" and we have leaped forward with unprecedented progress. It would seem as though God had grown impatient with our slow, dull progress and so He permitted this world war to shake us out of our complacency and fit us for larger and finer life. Thus already we find ourselves possessed of new sensations; nobler ideals attract us; loftier impulses control us.

A little reflection will show us how far we have traveled from our old position; how much nobler the life is which we are now living.

In the first place, there has come to us a new sense of human relationship. It was a difficult lesson for the old Jew to learn—that lesson taught by the story of the "Good Samaritan," the lesson that no man should lose his sense of humanity in the presence of an alien's need. "The Jew had no dealings with the Samaritans." A high wall separated them. But in like manner did the Greeks think of the Barbarians, and the Romans of their captured slaves. After many centuries of Christian civilization nations stood over against nations, and all relationships changed at national frontiers.

Slowly through the years nations have grown less provincial—and extended friendly

relations to their neighbors near and distant. And yet how slow has been the growth of human brotherhood!

Each nation has held itself in higher esteem than its neighbors and felt it must ever be on the alert to guard against any encroachment upon its own individual rights and privileges. Down to our time we have had "hermit" nations. Nations have maintained their own peculiar speech and customs. They have clung to their own forms of faith and worship. They have worshipped their own tribal Gods. Each nation supposed itself favored by its own peculiar deity. This is the tragedy and crime of Germany to-day.

It is the national conception of superiority which has killed in the whole blinded and enslaved German people the idea of God's universal Fatherhood and man's universal brotherhood.

The chief task of the Allied nations to-day is to lead the German people to see that they are not superior to other folks, and that their German God is the devil of the civilized world. The dehumanized slaves of a royal brute must learn that other peoples have rights which they are bound to respect, and that their national boundary lines stop at their neighbor's frontier.

This war has done what is worth all it has cost, in producing among the nations of the world (the Central Powers alone excepted) the sense of universal brotherhood. That fine feeling which Tennyson expressed in his "Hands All Around" (written long years before the present war) concerning the relation between Great Britain and America, is coming rapidly to be the feeling which exists between all well-meaning nations—his words are those of a prophet:

"Gigantic Daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood;
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?"

"Should war's mad blast again be blown
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone;
But let thy broadsides roar with ours,
Hands all around!
God the tyrants cause confound!"

That cry, "Hands All Around," is coming to be the tocsin of the civilized world.

This fact is also shown in the sweeping tide of democracy which dominates mankind. The old fgment, "the Divine right of Kings," is going. Every autocrat is doomed. Thrones unfounded on constitutions which recognize the ultimate authority in the people are crumbling.

We have come to see how near we were, only

a few years ago, of gaining the whole world of material wealth and losing the nation's soul. We have awakened from a deadening stupor—we are to-day breathing the pure air which blows on us from the mountains of high unselfish ambitions. We have taken our place among the free peoples of all the world, and have been freely granted leadership amid such companionship as we had never dared to expect. No longer will America be called the Nation whose god is the Almighty Dollar.

Even that old saying, once uttered with pride, "My country, right or wrong"—the implication being that one's own country must never be criticised and that the state can do no wrong. Much as we love our land and proud as we are of our own Nation, we have risen above that meanness of mere nationalism which steals its heart and withholds its hands when its own frontiers are crossed.

We recognize that he who does not love his own best can love no man well. But we no longer think in terms of clan, county or country, but in terms big enough to take in all our human race. I am not now referring to some sort of irresponsible Bolshevik internationalism, such as that which has betrayed Russia and disgraced Germany, and threatening to overrun other countries, but I am trying to say that our fine young America has grown tall enough to look over the petty prejudices which too long have divided the human family and to see the fine traits and qualities which belong to others than ourselves.

But the time has come when all constructive forces in the land must make contributions to aid the United States in performing her part of the new world order.

All institutions having only selfish national ideals in view, must change their objectives. Many agencies hitherto efficient for their pre-war programs must cease to exist. They have no place in this new era. Our Society must now face this new world. Fortunately it has been recognized by the Government as an institution of great value, both in times of peace and war.

We have always sought to hold in high regard the memory of our forefathers, and we have always sought to exercise our influence in creating in the rising generation a fonder love of country and a deeper devotion to its institutions. We must continue to magnify our appreciation of our past history as a country, but we must be brave enough to take into our love and friendship all the new-found members of our common Father's great family.

The new era upon which we are entering does not require any governmental resolutions. Our needs are not to be met by legislative

changes. Our democratic republic needs no political tinkering or patchings. Our problems will not grow out of our form of government. There is no excuse here for the Russian and German Bolshevism. Our democracy has proved adequate, even in such as crisis as this world upheaval. The ex-Kaiser vainly boasted of the strength of the autocracy in times of war, and scorned the weakness of the republic in a national and international crisis. The answer to that claim is the present condition of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, as compared with the free democracies of the Allies.

Our Society, in this crisis, will continue to teach proper reverence to the heroism and noble deeds of our forefathers because our Society is peculiarly adapted to carry on an educational propaganda. Our Patriotic Education Committee has for its object the Americanization of all strangers within our gates. Owing to the fact that the Government of the United States recognizes our Society as a vital institution necessary for the proper training of our American youth, we will be expected to carry on some definite work, having in view the training of our youth, and all who come as strangers to our shores, in all the fine lessons of patriotism.

I wish, in this connection, to emphasize one task for which our Society, through its Patriotic Education Committee, is peculiarly fitted, namely, the development of an American Consciousness in all our people, but especially in those of foreign birth and parentage.

The American Consciousness will not grow in an alien atmosphere, nor on foreign soil. It is like a plant, its development depends upon the elements which environ it and the forces which are within it.

I wish first to speak of the importance of a proper atmosphere for the immigrant candidate for American citizenship. Nothing will be so effective for good as the friendly and sympathetic treatment of the foreigner by the American people with whom he comes in contact. The welcome given him at the very threshold of the country will largely affect his whole attitude of mind and the character of his conduct. If he is met with the spirit of welcome, and not of suspicion; if he finds at once that he is not regarded as an intruder but as a new candidate for citizenship, coming with a high expectation of freedom and brotherhood, he will gladly respond to leadership and instruction. Kindly and courteous treatment will at once inspire a love for the adopted land. Yet, how frequently the lonely and homesick immigrant is an object for ridicule, and is insulted and laughed at.

His strange costume, his unfamiliar appearance, his peculiar speech and his furtive, embarrassed manner somehow challenge the sneer of the average man he meets. Children laugh at him and older folk take advantage of him. Is it not a wonder that he ever comes to have any love for such a people, or to feel at home in so unwelcome a land?

Never again will he be so open to instruction and so ready to take on the ways of his adopted country as in the first days of his arrival, when his heart is so tender and his mind is so receptive. Thorough neighborliness is what he most craves at this time.

There need be no surprise that foreigners ever remain aliens and refuse to coalesce with the native population, and seek fellowship only with their own little groups, when they are made to feel that they are something less than human. Bitterness and hate have too often been planted in the breasts of people who came here all aglow with a fine enthusiasm concerning the new and promising country, of which they heard so much, and to which they have come, leaving everything they held dear behind them in their far-away native lands. An American consciousness never will develop, never can develop, in an atmosphere of suspicion and ill-treatment. No wonder there are "Little Italys," "Little Polands" and "Little Germanys" and similar foreign groups scattered all over the country as well as in the cities, and new candidates for citizenship, from the unfriendly approaches of those who seem to have no further interest in them other than to exploit them, flee on landing at once to the groups of their own nationality and continue to speak the language, breathe the spirit, and live the same life they did in the motherland.

I know of nothing so potent to grow an American consciousness in one of foreign birth as the kindly spirit of brotherliness and neighborliness which greets the new arrival at the nation's threshold and gives him to know that he is welcomed as a friend and will be treated as a brother.

The fine idealism in the breasts of most of those who have had the initiative and courage to break from the old ties and come to the new world of hope and promise, is too often killed at the first contact with the new life in the new world. Hate and suspicion are engendered at once, and the heart closes against the folk who seem only to seek their exploitation. One kind word spoken, one unselfish hand extended on that first strange and startled day, when he puts foot on the soil of his future home, will do more to inspire in his heart a love for America and everything American than anything which may occur in later days. Just as many a good

horse is spoiled in the breaking, so many a useful American citizen is ruined the first day he reaches our shores. He never recovers from the shock of unkindness and the laugh of thoughtless and heartless derision.

However, in spite of what I have been saying, the American Consciousness may be developed, even in such an atmosphere as I have been describing, if only one will firmly resolve to forget these things which are behind and to press forward to the things which are before. Almost everything depends upon one's own purpose to grow an American soul in his own bosom. That growth will depend upon certain well-defined processes. Let me outline them:

In the first place, there must be a positive purpose to become a real American, 100 per cent. pure. The first step towards citizenship must be taken at once. The intention to become an American citizen should not be delayed.

So-called "First Papers" should be taken at the earliest date possible. Then as soon as the law will permit he should become a full-fledged citizen, and foreswear all past affiliations and proclaim allegiance only to our flag and nation. He must acknowledge no dual allegiances nor retain any dual citizenship. He must never think in terms of the hyphen. He is not now an Irish-American nor a German-American; he is an American. You can never grow an American soul so long as you use a hyphen.

The very next requisite is to learn the American language. It has been tragically demonstrated that no man can grow an American consciousness so long as he speaks a foreign language. He needs the new language more than he needs the native tongue. The sooner he forgets the language of his native land the better for his Americanism. It is not a theory with which I am dealing. It has been demonstrated that one of the greatest barriers to patriotism is a foreign language. This war has taught us that the supreme mistake in all our educational methods has been right here. The use of a foreign language in our public schools has been almost an act of treason. We might just as well have been teaching Sanskrit as German, and far better; for Sanskrit would not have kept American youth from growing American souls.

The most essential element in the development of the American consciousness is the total exclusion of all languages but one, and that one English.

How mistaken we have been. We thought we were making Americans out of foreigners, all the time permitting them to speak a foreign language, read foreign newspapers, hear sermons in a foreign tongue, transact business at

foreign banks and stores and teach a foreign language, which they asserted would some day supplant the English speech.

You might as well try to grow roses in the Arctic as to develop an American consciousness while speaking a foreign language.

Coöperation of the entire nation in spreading to the alien population of the country the spirit and truths of Americanism, and in ending illiteracy among the native-born population, was urged by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, at an Americanization dinner in New York, marking the formal opening of a campaign to be conducted by the Government through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, looking to that end. Asserting that the war had brought home to America the imperative need for Americanization work, the Secretary said:

"What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent. of the adult population cannot read the laws which they are presumed to know?

"What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?

"What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of native-born children to be taught in foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?"

In 1918, the Secretary declared, there were more than 7,000,000 persons in the United States above ten years of age who could not read or write English. Eighteen per cent. of the children of school age did not attend school. Out of the first 2,000,000 men drafted there were 200,000 who "could not read their orders or understand them when delivered."

Asserting that "Americanization" as it is known in the past has "meant only the boycott," Mr. Lane declared the time has come when a new meaning should be given to the word, if the ideals of America were to be preserved.

"We want it to mean help, sympathy, largeness of view," he said. "We want it to mean, not patronage, but largest human fellowship. We want that word to be translated into terms of wages for men, of living conditions for men, of an America that will mean something to the man that comes across the water from the other side, who has come to us with a different understanding of the word liberty from that which we have had."

We are strangely affected by the clothes we

wear. Witness children at play. Their very manners are affected by the grown-up clothing they have borrowed or purloined. Garments create a mental and social atmosphere.

What can we hope for the Americanism of a man who insists on employing a London tailor? Ten to one he will say "bawth" for bath, "bean" for been, and "ither" and "nither," in violation of the best usage both in England and America.

One's very food affects his Americanism. There is a grocery store in Chicago which has made its owner rich, which has for sale only such articles of food as it has imported from Germany. Thousands of Chicago Germans have supplied their tables with only such food as came from their fatherland. What kind of an American consciousness can grow in the atmosphere of sauerkraut and limburger cheese, or what can you expect of the Americanism of the man whose breath always reeks with garlic?

I am insisting that one's very food affects his consciousness. Again I aver that nothing has been so vital to the growth of an American Consciousness as the segregation of people of like nationality.

If I had my way I would transport thousands of Minnesota Scandinavians into the Southern States and I would scatter thousands of Wisconsin Germans into New England, and I would compel hundreds of thousands of New York Jews to find homes in the Far West. How can you grow an American soul in a New York Eastside tenement house or develop an American consciousness in a Dakota Menonite community? American neighbors are needed by every one of foreign birth or ancestry.

It is quite important that all forms of social entertainment, including music and dramatic representations, shall combine to create a new appreciation of everything American. The children of the foreign-born should be steeped in our American literature. They should be thoughtfully informed of our National history.

All membership in societies and organizations seeking to retain allegiance to one's native country should be prohibited. The foreign youth should be taught always to be alert to discover favorable comparisons between the country of their adoption and the land of their birth. All foreigners should be compelled to cease telling how they used to do it in their native country. The children should constantly be reminded that they are Americans. One day last October I was heartened when I said to a little Italian on Bunker Hill: "You are an Italian, aren't you?" With great indignation he replied, "No, I'm an American." All youth, especially those of foreign birth or ancestry, should be constantly led to possess a sense of

proprietorship in everything that is American.

What I have been trying to say is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution are already organized in such a way as to enable them to go about a strongly constructive method to cultivate throughout our land in the breasts of all foreigners or those of foreign parentage a genuine loyal American consciousness, and never before has there been so great a need for such an organization as is ours. In the name of our Society I wish to pledge all our energies and varied talents to the one great business of making every dweller in our land the proud possessor of an American Soul.

The keynote of the address, "Americanism," found ready endorsement among the hundreds of delegates who crowded the auditorium. The Congress, last year smaller on account of war conditions, had returned to its normal size, and representatives from chapters in every section of the country with their Regents and state officials were among the delegates.

An incident of the Congress was the introduction of Madame Breshkoosky, grandmother of the Russian Revolution, whose brief address aroused much interest and applause.

The first report heard was that of Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman of the Credentials Committee; she was promptly followed by Mrs. W. C. Barnes, who presented the report of the Program Committee. On its acceptance a recess was taken.

The President General was the first National Officer to report at the afternoon session. She was followed by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; then came the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma Crowell, who reported:

I take pleasure in stating that it has been the earnest endeavor and constant aim of my office to record and transmit through the proper channels the rulings and wishes of the Society as ordered by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management.

Immediately following the Twenty-seventh Congress copies of the various resolutions adopted by that body having to do with legislation in the United States were sent to both houses of Congress, and all Congressional

rulings were sent to the various officers, chapters and members affected by them.

Carrying out the wish of Congress, a letter and copy of the resolution on the subject were sent to Mr. Hugh Morrison expressing the appreciation of the Daughters to the women of Islay for their loving sympathy manifested in the making of a United States flag for our soldiers who lost their lives when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk off the Scottish coast at that place. Mr. Morrison's reply and several pictures of the funeral cortege were received and turned over to the Custodian of Flags to be filed with her correspondence on the same subject.

Notices of the regular and special meetings of the Board, seven in number, have been sent to all members at least two weeks in advance of each meeting. The meetings have been reported, minutes prepared for the magazine and proof read, and all rulings of the Board sent to the various offices and to members affected thereby.

Notices for meetings of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee in October, February and April were sent, although only two have been held, the one called for October having to be omitted because of the influenza epidemic.

Notification of the meetings of the Executive Committee have been sent, the meetings reported, and the action decided upon in each case presented to the Board for confirmation.

The President General's appointments on all National and Congressional Committees have been listed, notification of such appointments sent, the letters received in reply filed, and the lists of their committees sent to all chairmen. Notification of admission to membership in the Society have been sent to 5695 members.

The ruling of the President General that all reports presented to Congress must be in proper form to be printed and sent to the Recording Secretary General's desk before the close of the Congress greatly lightened the task of preparing for the printer the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Congress, the strict observance of this rule making it possible to have the manuscript ready and in the hands of the printer before the first of June. It was through no fault of the Recording Secretary General that the book was not received by the members early in September, the delay being caused by the inability of the publisher to retain his printers because of the second draft and the demand by the Government for such workers.

For the first time in the history of the Society the certificate division reports its work up to date, all certificates having been sent to the members entitled to them up to and including all members admitted in February. Since the

last Congress 17,862 certificates have been issued, 10,873 of the past administration and 6989 to members admitted in the past year.

By-laws of chapters and states, when submitted, have been carefully scrutinized to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws. While the Recording Secretary General has nothing to do with the drawing up of these state and chapter by-laws, suggestions have been made to those submitting them when it seemed that such suggestions would be helpful.

The revision of the Constitution and By-laws offered to the Twenty-seventh Congress and recommitted by that body, was again prepared for the printer in this office, the proof read, and the completed copies placed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing to the chapters.

The work of classifying, filing, and cataloguing all the records of the Society which should be in the custody of the Recording Secretary General is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that in future it will be less difficult to locate all information desired on any given subject.

The New York Room, which is the office of the Recording Secretary General, has received several additions to its furnishings this year. A beautiful Colonial mirror has been presented by the Philip Schuyler Chapter and is in place over the mantel given by that Chapter several years ago. The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has been most generous. Immediately after the Twenty-seventh Congress that Chapter gave the room a large mahogany bookcase, made especially to match the one already in the room, and within the last month they have ordered a handsome Colonial crystal chandelier and four wall-bracket lights, the addition of which will make the New York Room one of the most beautiful in the building. The Recording Secretary General desires to express her appreciation to these chapters for their gifts.

While the year just passed has been a very busy one for the Recording Secretary General, it has also been a very happy one, because of the spirit of harmony and intelligent coöperation prevailing in her office.

Miss Crowell was followed by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, whose report was received with applause, as was that of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, told in her report of the continued growth of the National Society, stating:

The great world war has passed into history, and despite all predictions to the contrary, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has neither gone backward nor remained stationary in the interest of the women of our country. War activities may have absorbed much of the energy of women not already members of the organization, but the desire to be permanently identified with the great patriotic Society of America is still prevalent among them. From Oregon, Idaho, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana and the Dakotas come indications of a special awakening of interest, and letters from the Regents of these respective states report a greatly increased number of chapters and applications for membership in process of completion. The other states show a continuous increase of membership, but New York remains the banner state for total membership and increase in membership during the year. Mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, grandmothers and grandchildren of members continue to be enrolled, and we now note as a special feature that we are beginning to admit the great-granddaughters of the early members of our Society. Seven thousand and thirty-five applications for membership have been approved during the past year, and 1717 supplemental papers have been verified in addition, making a total of 8752 papers verified, 1710 of these added new Revolutionary service records to our files.

The new papers being received are much more complete as to necessary data than formerly, thus showing a better coöperation on the part of the Chapter Registrars with the National Office; a fact greatly appreciated by the Registrar General and her clerical force, as it means a saving of time, labor, postage, correspondence, and delay in acceptance. This means, also, a corresponding decrease in the number of papers returned from the office unverified, of which there has been during the past year 494 original and 498 supplemental.

In returning papers unverified from the National Office, one copy of the papers, together with copies of all correspondence, is placed on file in what is known as "Returns," so that if later any additional data is received that will enable us to complete the papers, the applicant can be immediately notified to return the copy sent back to her in order that her application may be approved. Frequently these papers wait several years before the necessary information can be obtained, but not a week passes

but information is received which enables us to take from these files and complete them. The papers being received from children and grandchildren of early members when the application papers did not require dates for each generation, are also supplying this deficiency, consequently the records of the National Society are becoming more and more valuable as to the genealogy and history of our nation.

Of papers in the office, other than returns, awaiting additional information written for, there are 141 originals and 102 supplemental. This is the smallest number of this class of records remaining at the close of any year's work.

There have been issued: permits for insignia, 2957; permits for ancestral bars, 1033; recognition pins, 3026.

This Congress may be interested to know that the total number of permits issued since the founding of the Society has been 58,303 for insignia, 29,674 for ancestral bars, and 26,059 for recognition pins, while our total enrollment of membership to date is 146,400.

The record of correspondence of the office shows 12,248 letters and 7084 postals written.

During the past year the office has lost by death from its faithful working force, Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer, for fourteen years the efficient Genealogist; two clerks resigned to accept government positions and one clerk was transferred to the position of clerk to the Magazine and assistant in the Business Office.

During the "flu" epidemic the office was much hampered by illness among the individual clerks and in their respective families, but owing to the *esprit de corps* and efficiency of the force the work of the National Society has not suffered, and all papers, including applications are being taken up as promptly as they are received each month.

The report of the Treasurer General was listened to with deep attention and frequently brought forth much applause. The report follows:

Some adopt the slogan, "Watch us grow," and in most instances it is a very good one, but should your Treasurer General adopt it she would immediately be called to account by the Registrar General for infringing upon her prerogatives; therefore, in the interests of self-preservation, one equally as important to us has been selected, "Watch us pay."

We entered Congress a year ago owing \$84,806.72; to-day we owe but \$58,158.93, a reduction during the past year of \$26,647.79. The first mortgage, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, amounting to \$2000, has been paid

and released. Two thousand dollars of the second mortgage covering these same lots has been paid. The mortgage of \$10,000, covering Lots 23 to 28, has been paid in full, and the Release of same will soon be a matter of record.

The amount borrowed from the Philippine Scholarship Fund—\$1130—has been paid, as has also the amount borrowed from the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—\$1517.79.

The balance of our heritage of the Magazine indebtedness of \$10,000 has been paid, and while it was a great waste of money, I trust the lesson will not be lost upon the Daughters, and the next time they feel inclined to throw away \$90,000 they will stop and consider. Our indebtedness at the present time consists of one demand note of \$38,000, being the balance of the purchase price of the lots directly back of our building and being rented to the Government for such a period as it may see fit to occupy it, and three notes amounting to \$20,158.93, secured by mortgage on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11. It has not been easy to make this reduction and not hamper the work of the Society, but it has been done, and in the printed report you will find much to be proud of.

We have \$61,300 invested in Liberty Bonds, all bearing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and we have, as you will see by examining the report, quite an amount on hand for the next issue.

The entire contribution to this fund, state by state, will be found in the back of the report, and I trust each state delegation will carefully scan the amount given by its state, and if the full quota has not been met, make a determined effort at this time to do so. The entire contribution to the Tilloloy Fund is also given in the same way, and with a small effort on your part the full amount for this can be raised.

The amount contributed, during the past year only, for support of French orphans is tabulated state by state, and each state has reason to be proud of its efforts. During the coming year it is to be hoped the interest in this wonderful work will not abate.

The subscriptions to the Magazine show a material increase over last year—but it still deserves more whole-souled support. If you could read the letters of commendation coming to us from prominent educators and others whose opinions are worth while concerning the value of the Magazine from educational and historical standpoint, many of you would feel ashamed of yourselves for the unconcerned attitude you adopt regarding subscribing for what you should consider *your* Magazine.

You will no doubt notice a large increase in

expenses in the Certificate Division of the office of Recording Secretary General. In considering this fact it should be taken into consideration that this covers not only the handling of all Certificates issued during the past year, but 11,436 left over from the previous Administration, and which the last Congress authorized the signing and distribution of; with the increase in postage-price of seals, mailing tubes, etc., this has increased the expense of this division at least \$2000.

The matter of the amount due the originator of the Block Certificate plan—one long discussed—was after a full investigation of the same settled for \$1500, and after inspecting the amounts expended in the work by Mrs. Block, it is no more than an act of justice that this Congress extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Block for this generous settlement.

At the risk of being accused of "talking shop," I wish to call the attention of chapter treasurers to a receipt book published by our official stationers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, and would suggest that they investigate the merits of it. In my estimation it would save much confusion regarding dues if the use of the same were more generally adopted. A sample will be on exhibition at the time of the conference between the chapter and state treasurers and Treasurer General. I also suggest that chapter treasurers more generally adopt the idea of keeping a set of books for a record of financial transactions of the chapter with members and the National Society—your head is not the proper place for such records.

It is quite necessary that the Board proceedings reach all National Officers, state and chapter regents, as well as the various committee members. Even though they attend the meetings, it is essential that this information be accessible at all times. To publish this and distribute it after each Board meeting would entail an expense to the Society of at least \$5000.

All this is published in the Magazine, and it seems hardly fair that the Society should reap the benefit of this and not credit the medium through which this information is decimated, with the amount it would cost if handled otherwise. If the space used for this purpose in the Magazine were available for advertisements, the Magazine could make a much better showing. I therefore recommend that \$5000 be appropriated from the current fund and placed to the credit of the Magazine as recompense for publishing and distributing the Board proceedings.

After a full investigation of the source from which the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund was derived, it has been found that the major part of this fund consists of contributions made

for the use of our building with the accumulated interest on same. Of necessity it is not possible to use the money for the purpose for which the fund was created. I therefore recommend that the amount in this fund be transferred to the Permanent Fund, where it properly belongs.

A debt is a debt, but it is not quite so appalling if it is not connected with a mortgage. In days gone by this organization could not borrow money upon its note without security but we have outgrown that, and have reached the stage where we are rated as a "safe risk" and can borrow on the note of the Society. We have but one remaining mortgage, and in order that we may have all our holdings clear from mortgages, I recommend that this Congress authorize the procuring of a loan for such an amount as will cancel the indebtedness in the form it now is.

This money can be secured at the same rate as our other indebtedness and payable upon demand, enabling us to make payments as we see fit. With proper economy we can—at the longest—in three years be entirely out of debt and in shape to make plans for an office building properly equipped for convenience and efficiency in carrying on our work.

For the convenience and information of Congress, a tabulated list of the voting strength of Congress under present rules and under the proposed revision has been placed at the close of the printed report. These figures are based upon the supposition that every member in every chapter is in good standing; unfortunately that is not the case. This information is given you in order that you may vote understandingly upon the representation question when it is presented to you. If further information is desired, it will be given upon request.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended me by my fellow-officers, and I also desire to express publicly my thanks to my efficient office force. I should be lost without "My Girls," and my one wish is that you will appreciate their conscientious efforts to please everybody all the time. That is not an easy thing to do, but they strive to do it.

The Treasurer General was followed by the reports of committees, given by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Chairman of Finance; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.

The committee chairmen were followed by two National Officers, the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, whose report of the development of the library at Memorial Continental Hall was enthusiastically received, and the Curator General, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, whose notable work has done much to make the Museum of great value and interest. Miss Barlow said in part:

"The gifts donated are improving in character . . . the requirements of a museum in a woman's organization naturally call for articles of the home or the personal possessions of women. The gifts this year total 141."

The evening session on Monday was unique in that the speakers were all women. The program comprised:

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

Music: "Songs of the Old Folks" (Lake)—The Marine Band, Wm. Santelmann, Leader.

Invocation: Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

Song: "The Star Spangled Banner"—Mr. E. A. Lang, Leader.

Address: "Woman's Relation to the League of Nations"—Mrs. Philip North Moore, President National Council of Women.

Vocal Solo: Selected—Mrs. F. Shreve-Heartsill.

Address: "A Woman's View of the War Zone"—Mrs. George Barnett.

Cornet Solo: "When the Boys Come Home" (Smith)—Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.

Address: "To Have and to Hold"—Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, War Camp Community Service.

Vocal Solo: Selected—Mrs. F. Shreve-Heartsill.

Address: "The Effect of the American Revolution on the History of the Serbian Nation"—Madame Slavko Y. Grouitch, wife of the Minister from Serbia.

Song: "America"—Mr. E. A. Lang, Leader. Benediction—Bishop Hamilton.

The voting strength of the Congress was announced to be 1035.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June magazine.)



HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES

Major Fred J. Wood's fifth installment of his series of articles on "Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll-Gates" will appear in the June, 1919, magazine. In this installment Major Wood describes the turnpikes in Vermont and Rhode Island, and uses many photographs taken by himself.

That Major Wood's articles are arousing widespread interest is testified by the letters of praise received.

Little is known of the old turnpikes, but with the nation-wide agitation to improve transportation facilities throughout the country these roads are again coming into prominence and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is fortunate in securing for its readers articles by such an authority on the subject as Major Wood.

EDITOR.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

How true the following:

There's many a trouble would burst like a bubble, and
into the waters of the Lethe depart, if we did not rehearse
it and tenderly nurse it, and give it a place in our heart.

There's many a sorrow would vanish to-morrow, were
we but willing to furnish the wings; so sadly intruding and
quietly brooding, it hatches out all sorts of terrible things.

* * * * *

For the first time since I have been your President General I omitted in the April magazine my page of Comments.

When that issue went to press I was on the Pacific Coast, visiting the State Conferences of California, Oregon and Washington. In February it was my pleasure to visit these Conferences—the first time in the history of the Society that a President General ever visited a State Conference in any of these states.

Although these members are so far from the national headquarters, they are fully alive to their responsibilities as Daughters of the American Revolution, and are the leaders in their communities in all that stands for real patriotism.

* * * * *

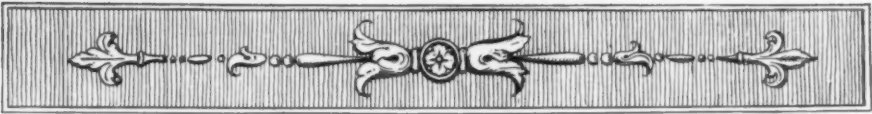
The Continental Congress is a thing of the past, and we, as a Society, are again facing the coming of another year. What is our attitude? Are we going to fortify our strength, concentrate our energies and lay such plans as will bring about results worthy of our best efforts; or are we going to dissipate our strength, scatter our energies, and make no plans, but, like Micawber, just wait for something to turn up? Do not yield to the temptation of simply remembering the work that has been accomplished and let months slip by without definite plans formulated. Commence at once to lay the foundation for constructive work, the accomplishment of which will bring the same feeling of satisfaction and pride as did the work just laid down. Unless the work of the Chapter is conscientiously planned, capable committees appointed, interest aroused and an eternal vigilance maintained by the Regent and a faithful coöperation by every member, remembering always the duty to both Chapter and the National Society, the Chapter is of little value to the individuals comprising it, the National Society of which the Chapter is an important part, or the community where it is located.

* * * * *

The active work of the War Relief Service Committee created at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress was brought to an end at the close of the Congress just past, and the great problems now confronting us are in connection with the real Americanization of both the foreigners in our country and our own native born. The solutions of these problems are an imperative duty, and our great opportunity.

The one regret in connection with our splendid war work has been that it was not done through our own organization. Let us see to it that our work of Reconstruction and Americanization is done through our own Society.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which has fostered and developed the truest patriotism and love of country for over twenty-eight years, with its well-established organization extending from our National Headquarters to the Chapters in every state in the Union, is ready to begin and fitted to continue the new plan recently outlined by Secretary Lane without any loss of time necessary in developing any new society. Do not let us again sink our identity in other organizations just created, no matter how worthy their aims. Rather let us make our influence so potent that the army of enthusiastic women throughout the land will work with us in this campaign for real American citizenship.



THE FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS THE OCEAN

By Isabel L. Smith



O Savannah, Georgia, "the Forest City of the South" belongs the honor of sending the first steamship across the Atlantic Ocean, just one hundred years ago.

The *Savannah*, of 350 tons burthen, built at Corlear's Hook, New York, was at first intended for a sailing packet between that port and Havre. When on the stocks, she attracted the attention of Captain Moses Rogers, who had been associated with Fulton and Stevens in commanding the *Clermont* and several others of the earliest steamboats on inland waters. On his advice the vessel was purchased by Messrs. Scarborough & Isaacs, a wealthy Savannah shipping firm, for the purpose of

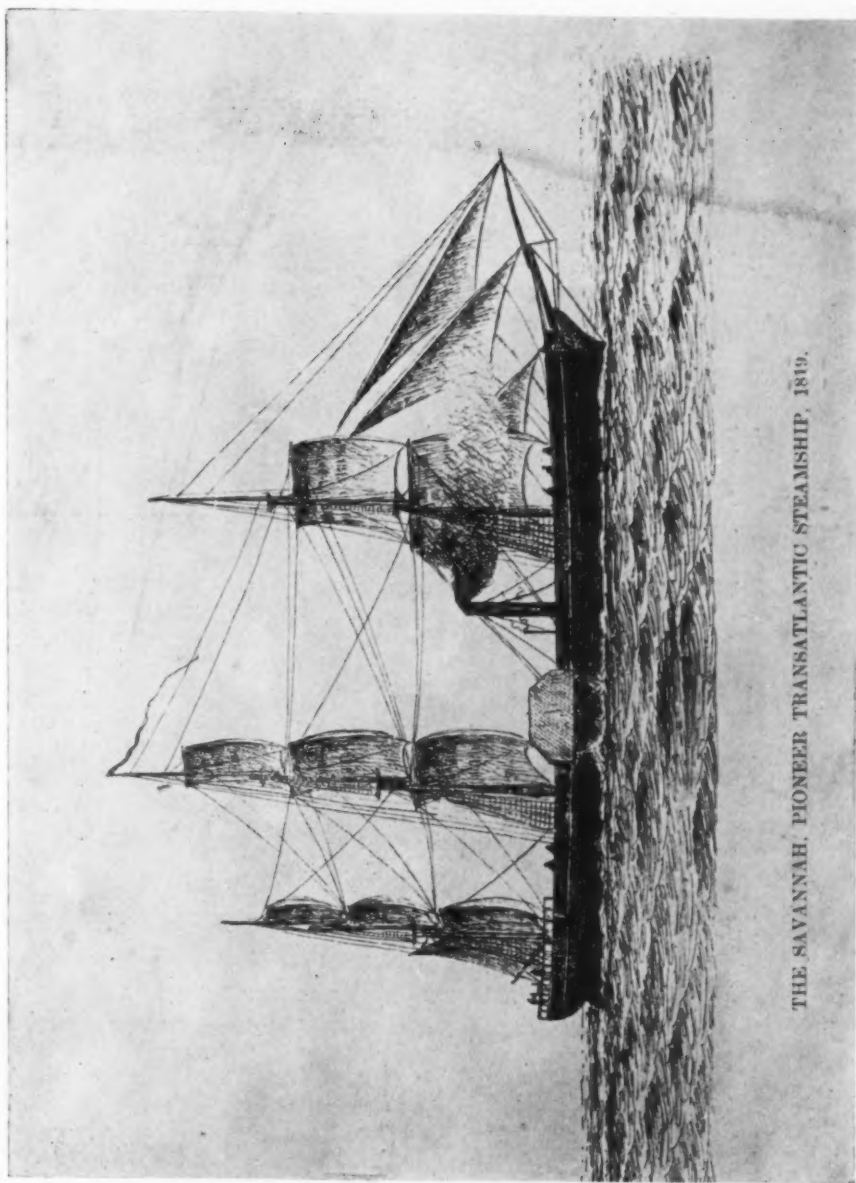
fitting her with engines in order to give that city—then one of the most important American seaports—the credit of being the first to start a line of transatlantic steamers. Hence the name given to her by the firm. The *Savannah* was rigged as a ship, but with no sails higher than top-gallant-sails, steam apparently being intended as an auxiliary in calms or with light head winds. Her mainmast and foremast were more widely separated

than on ships designed for sail alone. The former, in fact, stood considerably more aft than it is ordinarily placed in sailing ships, as will be seen in our woodcut, evidently to facilitate the placing of the boiler, engines, and coal bunkers in the middle of the ship and still forward of the mainmast.

Her engine was built by



CAPTAIN MOSES ROGERS, OF THE SHIP *SAVANNAH*



THE SAVANNAH, PIONEER TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP. 1819.

SAILED FROM SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, FOR LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ON MAY 22, 1819, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Winds W N 40°	Remarks on board Wednesday 16 th June 1849
	These 24 hours begin with light breezes and cloudy.
	At 8 P.M. Calman and a heavy sea got steam up and set the wheels to going took in all sail
	at 9 ¹ / ₂ M Lee Mizon head on Ireland bearing East. 6 leagues distant
	At 9 took in the wheels and set sail at meridian light breezes and pleasant Variation $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Westerly
	Lat by Obs $51^{\circ} 22' N$

Stephen Vail, afterwards associated with Morse in the invention of the telegraph, at the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, New Jersey. It was similar to our present marine engines, being direct-acting and low-pressure. It had, however, only one cylinder, of forty inches in diameter, with a six-foot stroke. Her boilers could carry only a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch, and one description of them states that they were constructed only to burn wood, that is, "Tamarac," used by steamboats on the Mississippi. Another account speaks of seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five tons of wood having been taken on board for fuel, and in her log reference is made in one entry to her being short of coal. This was on June 18, 1819, when the log records that at "4 P.M. Corke bore west to S. 5 leagues distant," and that at "2 A.M. calm, no cole to git up steam." Several boilers were rejected before one was found that would stand the tests made by Captain Rogers. There was such a considerable delay in completing the engines, owing, as it was said at the time, to their unusual size, that it was very late in the winter of 1818-1819 before her machinery was in working order.

The paddle-wheels of the *Savannah* were of wrought iron, and comprised eight radial arms, held in place by one flange, and so constructed as to enable them to be closed together like a fan. They were furnished with a series of joints, so that they could be detached speedily from the shaft and taken on deck, when a storm or other circumstances required this to be done; the shaft had a peculiar joint at each end arranged for the purpose. The shipping or unshipping of the wheels was

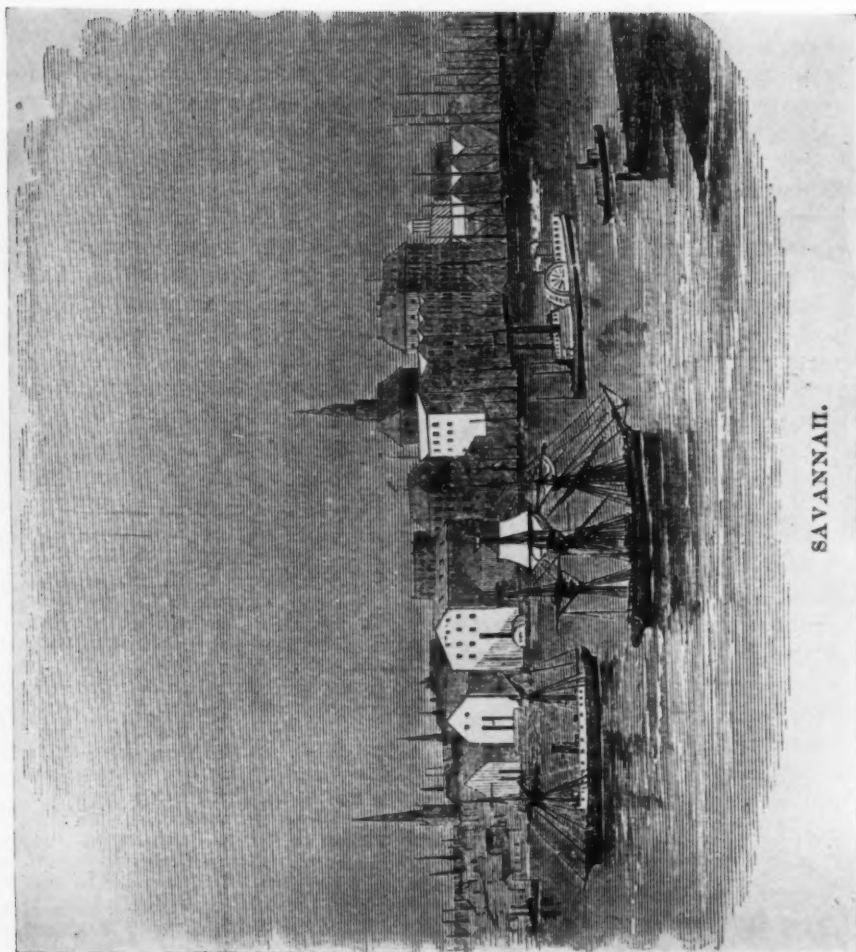
easily accomplished in twenty minutes. Under sail alone the speed of the vessel was, with a fresh breeze, from nine to ten knots an hour; but under steam we have been able to secure no exact information as to what it was.

The space allotted for her cabin was divided into two saloons—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen—and were handsomely furnished, we are told, with "imported carpets, curtains and hangings, and decorated with mirrors. Her thirty-two state rooms were provided with what was then considered luxuriant comforts for a sea voyage." In fact, her cabins were described as resembling those "of a pleasure yacht rather than those of a steam packet."

This historic ship left New York on March 29, 1819, for Savannah, where she arrived on April 8th. *The New York Mercantile Adviser* of March 27, 1819, gave the following notice of her departure on this her trial trip:

By an advertisement in this day's paper it will be seen that the new and elegant ship *Savannah* is to leave our harbour to-morrow. Who would have had the courage 20 years ago to hazard a prediction that a ship of 350 tons burthen would be built in the port of New York to navigate the Atlantic propelled by steam? Such, however, is the fact. With admiring hundreds have we repeatedly viewed this prodigy, and can also bear witness to the wonderful celerity with which she moved through the water. On Monday last a trial was made of her speed, and although there was at no time more than an inch of steam upon her, and for the greater part only half an inch, with a strong wind and tide ahead, she went within a mile of the anchoring ground at Staten Island and returned to "Fly Market Wharf" in 1 hour and 50 minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to bear 20 inches of steam and that her machinery is entirely new, it may be easily imagined that she will, with ease, pass any of the steamboats upon our waters.

The log-book of the *Savannah* gives us the particulars of this, her first



SAVANNAH.

CITY OF SAVANNAH IN 1819
REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD PRINT

voyage to sea. From it we ascertain that the vessel "got under way for sea with the crew on board at ten A.M., Sunday March 28, 1819," and that the pilot left the ships off Sandy Hook Light three hours later, "with fresh breezes at N. W." It is evident that the vessel left under sail, for no mention is made of steam in the log. At four P.M., the sailing master records that "with fresh breezes and clear" the "Hilands of Never Sink bore N. b. W. 16 leagues distant, from which I take my departure." "Thus," an American writer observes on this entry in the log, "the sailing-master of the pioneer Transatlantic steamship, with a little crew of daring seamen, made the first record in a vessel's log-book of the day and hour in which he last saw land in New York harbor as he took his departure for a distant port."

At eleven A.M. the log records the fact that they "got steam up and began to blow fresh; we took the wheels in on deck in 30 minutes." On April 3d, it states that the weather was calm and pleasant, and that at three P.M. they "stowed the wheels and started the wheels, fired all sail."

The vessel came to anchor at Savannah at four A.M. on April 6th, eight days and fifteen hours (207 hours) from Sandy Hook, during which the engine was used only forty-one and a half hours.

The *Savannah Republican* of April 7, 1819, thus announced her arrival and the popular interest it excited:

The steamship *Savannah* arrived at our port last evening, after a boisterous passage of seven days from New York. On her approach to the city, hundreds of citizens flocked to the banks of the river, and, while she ascended, saluted her with long and loud huzzas! The utmost confidence is placed in her security. It redounds much to the honor of Savannah, when it is said that its was owing to the

enterprise of some of her spirited citizens that the first attempt was made to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a vessel propelled by steam. We sincerely hope the owners may reap a rich reward for their splendid and laudable undertaking.

President Monroe, the members of his Cabinet, and other distinguished men made a trip to Savannah to see the new steamer. They were the guests of the "Merchant Prince," William Scarborough, who arranged a trip on the *Savannah* to Tybee Island at the mouth of the bay.

Here a public dinner was given in a booth erected for the occasion. The booth was ornamented with branches of laurel and wreaths and at the head of the table was an arch beautifully decorated with roses so arranged as to form the name of James Monroe.

Many toasts were offered and responded to by the President, and John C. Calhoun, the Secretary of War; Major General Gains, U. S. Army, William Bullock, Colonel James E. Houston and others.

The toast, *The Constitution of the United States—framed by the wisdom of sages—may our Statesmen and posterity regard it as the National Ark of political safety never to be abandoned*, was drunk with all standing.

In the *Savannah Republic* we have the following advertisement on the 19th of May following:

FOR LIVERPOOL

The steamship *Savannah*, Captain Rogers, will without fail, proceed for Liverpool direct, to-morrow, 20th instant. Passengers, if any offer, can be well accommodated. Apply on board.

No passengers, however, offered themselves, probably from a fear either of the ship being set on fire by her furnaces or blown up by the explosion

of her boilers; and, we have reason to believe, carried no freight. Nevertheless, the *Savannah* weighed her anchor two days later than the day advertised, and sailed for Liverpool.

The captain of an American schooner which arrived at Newburyport reports having sighted the *Savannah* on the 29th of May, in lat. 27° 30', long. 70°. She was then ahead to eastward, with volumes of smoke issuing from her. Concluding it was a ship on fire, he stood for her in order to afford relief; "but," observes the captain, "found she went faster with fire and smoke than we could with all sail set! We then discovered that the vessel on fire was nothing less than a steamboat crossing the western ocean, laying her course, as we judge, for Europe, a proud monument of Yankee skill!"

The *London Times* of June 30, 1819, thus announced her arrival:

"The *Savannah*, a steam-vessel recently arrived at Liverpool from America—the first vessel of the kind which ever crossed the Atlantic—was chased the whole day off the coast of Ireland by the *Kite*, revenue cruiser on the Cork station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

The sailing-master, Stevens Rogers, thus described her arrival off Cork on June 17th, in a communication to a Connecticut paper, after the arrival at New York on April 21, 1838, of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*:

She (the *Savannah*) was seen from the telegraph station at Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The admiral, who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's cutters to her relief; but great was their wonder at their inability with all sail set, in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her

crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can easily be imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this novelty.

On June 18th the sailing-master announced, as already quoted from his log, that when off Cork there was "no coal to get up steam." This must have been a great disappointment to Captain Rogers, who, after his chase by His Majesty's cutter, would doubtlessly have wished to run up channel under steam. We find, however, that "with all sails set to the best advantage," the *Savannah* hove to, at two P.M. "off the nar for the tide to rise." The log then states that at "5 P.M. shipped the wheels, furl'd the sails, and running to the river Mercer at 6 P.M., came to anchor off Liverpool with the small bower anchor." This made the run twenty-nine days and eleven hours from Savannah to Liverpool, during which the engine and the wheels were in use only eighty hours."

While the *Savannah* lay to, waiting for the tide to cross the bar, she had colors flying, and a boat from a British sloop-of-war came alongside and hailed her. The sailing-master ran on deck and held the following laconic conversation with the officer:

"Where is your master?" inquired the officer.

"I have no master," was the reply.

"Where is your captain, then?"

"He's below. Do you wish to see him?"

"I do, sir."

The captain, who was below, then put in appearance, and asked the officer what he wanted with him.

"Why do you wear that pennant, sir?"

"Because my country allows me, sir," answered the captain.

"My commander," replied the officer, "thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down he will send a force that will do it."

The captain then called out to the engineer, "Get the hot-water engine ready!"

"Although," adds the sailing-master, "there was no such engine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect, for John Bull paddled off as fast as possible."

On approaching Liverpool the shipping, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen, and merchants from London came to visit her, and were curious to ascertain her speed, destination, etc. Soon after her arrival Jerome Bonaparte offered a large reward to any one who would rescue his brother from St. Helena, and the *Savannah* was suspected of having some such object in view, consequently during her stay of twenty-five days at Liverpool she was jealously watched by the authorities.

On the 23d day of July the *Savannah* sailed for St. Petersburg, getting under way with steam and a large fleet of vessels in company. Copenhagen and Stockholm were "touched" on the way; and, at the latter place, His Royal Highness, Oscar, Prince of Norway and Sweden, came on board. While here the *Savannah* was also visited by "Mr. Huse (Christopher Huse), the American Minister, and Lady, all the Furran Ministers and their Ladyes." And when she sailed she had as a passenger Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedock, of England.

The sailing master informs us that

on the passage he expressed a wish to see the vessel brought from steam to canvas, and that his Lordship "held his watch and noted the time, fifteen (15) minutes, and was so delighted that he exclaimed, 'I blame no man born in the United States for being proud of his country, and were I a young man, I would go there myself'."

The *Savannah* left Stockholm on the 5th of September and on the ninth she reached Cronstadt, having used steam the entire trip. Upon the invitation of our Ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, when the vessel arrived there, the Russian Lord High Admiral, Marcus de Travys and other distinguished Naval and Military Officers tested her superior qualities by a trip back to Cronstadt and return to St. Petersburg.

On the tenth of October, the *Savannah* again steamed out, but this time with her bow towards home. Captain Rogers carried with him a substantial reminder of the success of his voyage, a massive silver gold-lined tea-kettle, upon which the donor had engraved the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Moses Rogers of the Steamship *Savannah*, being the first steam vessel that had crossed the Atlantic, by Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedock, a passenger from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, September 15, 1819." Rogers was the recipient of many other valuable gifts, among them a beautiful gold snuff-box from the Emperor of Russia.

The *Savannah* arrived at her home port on the thirteenth of November and was once more turned into a sailing vessel and put upon the old run between Savannah, Ga., and New York City.

On the fifth of November, 1821, under

Captain Holdridge, she encountered a severe storm off Moriches on the south shore of Long Island and became a total loss. Her machinery which had been removed was bought by James Allaire. At the opening of the exposition of the Crystal Palace, London, in 1856, the cylinder of the old steamship and the log were placed on exhibition and are still to be seen there, the only known part of the steamship in existence.

Our British cousins claim for themselves the honor of having introduced steam navigation on the High Seas.

In Passage Churchyard, near Cork, Ireland, there is a monument to Captain Richard Roberts, of the British *Sirius*, with the following inscription:

This stone commemorates, &c., the merits of the *first* officer under whose command a steam vessel ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean (!)—undaunted bravery exhibited in the suppression of the slave trade, &c., recommended him for the arduous service.

The thousands that shall follow in his trade must not forget who it was that taught the world to traverse, &c., the highway of the ocean (with steam).

Yes, but the world *must* remember it was the American, Moses Rogers, who first accomplished this feat, and not the British Richard Roberts, and in 1819 instead of 1838.

The following extract from the archives of official papers furnishes proof to silence hereafter the misrepresentation:

OFFICIAL DESPATCH NO. 76

From the U. S. Minister to England, Richard Rush

To the Department of State

Sir: On the twentieth of last month arrived at Liverpool from the United States the steamship *Savannah*, Captain Rogers, being the first vessel of this description that has ever crossed the seas, and having excited equal admiration and astonishment as she entered the port under the power of steam.

She is a fine ship, of three hundred and twenty (320) tons burden, and exhibits in her construction no less than she has done in her navigation across the Atlantic—a *signal trophy of American enterprise and skill upon the ocean*. (This clause is especially and respectfully recalled to the consideration of the Joint Select Committee.)

I learn from Captain Rogers, who has come to London and been with me (hence not a "myth," as declared by Woodcroft), that she worked with great ease and safety on the voyage, and used her steam full eighteen days.

Her engine acts horizontally, and is equal to a seventy-two horse power. Her wheels, which are of iron, are on the sides, and removable at pleasure. The fuel laid in was fifteen hundred bushels of coal, which got exhausted on her entrance into the Irish Channel.

The captain assures me that *the weather in general was extremely unfavorable*, or he would have made a much shorter passage; besides that, he was five days detained in the Channel for want of coal.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

RICHARD RUSH.

Minister Rush also wrote of Captain Rogers as an enterprising, intelligent, and patriotic mariner of our country, and expressed himself as most anxious that he should have every opportunity to advance the interests of American shipping.





SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

By Mrs. Jessie Lockhart

Chairman of the South Dakota Real Daughters' Committee



RS. Charlotte Warrington Turner, who enjoyed the distinction of being South Dakota's only Real Daughter, died March 15, 1918, at Yankton, South Dakota, in her eighty-second year. At her death one of the few remaining links was severed which connected the present with the historic past.

Mrs. Turner was born December 31, 1836, in Delaware County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Sergeant William Warrington, of Virginia, a member of Washington's body guard and a close friend of that noted general. Sergeant Warrington was married four times and Mrs. Turner was the only child of his last wife. She was born on a farm near Cincinnati and here her early girlhood was spent.

Her parents were of the first families of Delaware County and the little Charlotte was spoken of as a more than ordinarily bright pupil while attending school and college.

When less than eighteen years of age she was married to Albert Turner, Octo-

ber 26, 1854, at her home in Ohio. She was the mother of two daughters and in later years adopted a son, Edward Turner, who died several years ago. One daughter, Mrs. William La Mont, of Rapid City, S. D., died January, 1917, leaving two children. The other daughter, Miss Lettie Turner, of Newark, Ohio, is still living—a woman past sixty years of age.

In November, 1885, Mrs. Turner, then a woman of fifty, came as a pioneer to South



MRS. CHARLOTTE WARRINGTON TURNER AT SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE

DAUGHTER OF SERGEANT WILLIAM WARRINGTON, REVOLUTIONARY HERO AND A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S BODYGUARD

Dakota, accompanied by her daughter, and settled on the Indian Reservation at Medicine Creek, half way between Pierre and Rapid City. For two years she had charge of the meal station there for the North Western Stage Company, and many graphic stories she has related of her life on the reservation. She became an expert horsewoman and could hunt and shoot with the best of marksmen, but her life at this time was one of privation and loneliness, and often in danger from prowling Indians.

In November, 1887, she moved to Rapid City, where she lived until within two weeks of her death. At this place she maintained and supervised a small milk farm and was known as the "Black Hills Dairy Woman," until failing health from overwork and exposure compelled her to retire. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. For several years she had received the eight dollars per month pension given by that organization, and the societies of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. of South Dakota have cared for her to a certain extent during the past three years.

In October, 1917, she expressed the wish to revisit her old home and see her daughter in Ohio. Through the efforts of the D. A. R. chapters of the state, her request was granted. She remained but a few weeks and becoming homesick returned to Rapid City, where she had lived for over thirty years. Feeble and ill in health, the once active mind became dim, and her condition growing rapidly worse, she was placed in the hospital at Yankton, where she could have medical attention and care. She only survived two weeks. She was tenderly cared for and laid to rest in

the cemetery at Yankton by the Daniel Newcomb Chapter of that city, with fitting and appropriate services for the occasion.

Recorded in a "History of the Revolution" we find the following sketch which pertains to her father:

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO

Among the many who won for themselves imperishable names during the Revolutionary struggles and whose valorous deeds have justly been recorded, is that of Wm. Warrington, a man who was patriotic and brave to a fault and whose earthly glory was crowned with a life which ended near the century mark.

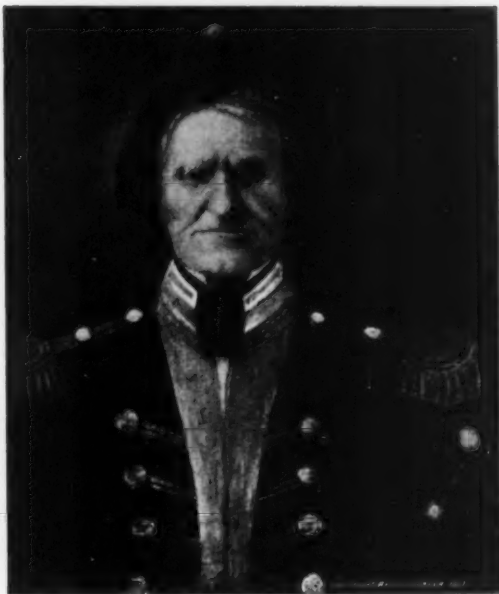
William Warrington was born in Accomac County, Va., April 29, 1754, and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and as a member of General Washington's bodyguard. He enlisted in Accomac County, Va., February 14, 1776, where four companies of volunteers were raised. He entered the service of the patriots as a private in Captain Thos. Snead's Company, Ninth Virginia Regiment, with Colonel Charles Flemming in command. In December, 1776, his company joined the main army at Morristown, N. J.; during March, 1777, he was, with his company, stationed at Newark, N. J. Later he was transferred to General Washington's bodyguard, commanded by Captain Caleb Gibbs, and promoted to sergeant.

"As a personal bodyguard for General Washington and his baggage, organized in 1776," so runs the order "the height of the men must be from 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 10; age from twenty to thirty; men of established character for sobriety, fidelity and bravery. They must be American born and natives of Virginia."

During the memorable winter (1777-1778) when the Continental Army

under General Washington was in camp at Valley Forge, Sergeant Warrington was one of the resolute soldiers who stood firm and steadfast, and predicted victory when the fortunes of the patriots were at the lowest ebb and all hope had seemingly vanished. When Sergeant Warrington was mustered out of service and returned to his home in Virginia he bore with him,

during the remainder of his life, a love and devotion for General Washington that was akin to reverence. It was his delight to narrate to his family and friends anecdotes of his General. One of these relates to an incident in which Martha Washington figured. She was with the General at Headquarters and had occasion to go outside the lines. Upon her return, having forgotten the countersign, Sergeant Warrington, who was acting as the sentinel at Headquarters, refused to permit her to pass. Mrs. Washington pleaded, but all in vain. The only suggestion he would consider was to inform the General of the predicament of the "Lady of Gracious Memory." General Washington went to her rescue and laughingly whispered the password to his wife and she was



SERGEANT WILLIAM WARRINGTON, OF WASHINGTON'S BODYGUARD

PORTRAIT PAINTED BY R. Z. MENDENHALL AND NOW OWNED BY MR. CHARLES GREER, OF NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE, AND REPRODUCED BY HIS COURTEOUS PERMISSION

permitted to pass by the obdurate sentinel. In telling this story Sergeant Warrington was wont to say: "It was the only time I ever heard General Washington laugh heartily."

Sergeant Warrington was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He escaped bullets, shot and shell and met with no accident during his entire period of service in either war.

He was a man of strong opinion.

When General Lafayette visited the United States as a guest of the nation, Sergeant Warrington and his family resided at Maysville, Ky. When Lafayette visited that city, great was the honor paid him. A carpet was laid from the boat to the wharf and a royal welcome was extended to the distinguished guest. A ball was also given in his honor and Sergeant Warrington and his daughters received invitations to attend. He did not approve of the elaborate celebration so refused to go or permit his daughters to do so, saying that entirely too much homage was extended to Lafayette, and declared that General Washington would not have accepted such demonstrations in his honor. With him Washington was

ever first and he resented anything which savored of a division of that honor.

His daughter, Mrs. Turner, said of her father: "He was patriotic, courageous and brave; a large, strong and hearty man, with a heavy head of hair, and blessed with a life of robust health for almost one hundred years.

"My mother, who was born in 1791 and died in 1874 at the age of eighty-three, was his fourth wife. They were married February 12, 1836. I was born when father was in his eighty-third year, being *his* seventeenth child. Father died May 25, 1852, in his ninety-ninth year and was buried in Delaware County, Ohio."

Mrs. Turner had a life-size oil portrait of her father in his Colonial suit, the epaulets showing him to have been an officer on General Washington's staff. It was painted by R. Z. Menden-

hall, in February, 1850, two years before his death, and shows him to good advantage. She said she remembered well his bringing it home and saying: "Here is something to remember me by!" During the year 1876 this painting was on exhibition in the State House at Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Turner was invited by state officials to take it to the Centennial at Philadelphia and act as its custodian, but declined the invitation. This painting is now owned by Mr. Charles Greer, of New Castle, Pa., and it is one of few, if not the only, oil painting still preserved in good condition of a member of General Washington's bodyguard. Mr. Greer very generously presented to the MAGAZINE the photograph of Mrs. Turner and her father, which are here reproduced by his kind permission.



AS A DESCENDANT OF THE

Patriots of '76

I DESIRE TO SHOW MY LOYALTY TO THE

Finest Patriotic Society in the World

BY ENROLLING MY NAME AS A SUBSCRIBER TO ITS ORGAN

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

And request that my subscription begin with _____ Number

Signature in full _____

Address _____

_____ Chapter

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL

A NEW JERSEY REAL DAUGHTER



MRS. MARY WALTON, daughter of Cornelius Suydam, a private of Middlesex County, New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War, lives with her daughter, Mrs. James Davison, in Millbridge, N. J. She is a member of the Jersey Blue Chapter of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Walton's father is buried in the churchyard of the Reformed Church at Spotswood, New Jersey. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

Cornelius Swidam
Died March 17,
1851, aged 89
years, 11 months,
11 days.

This life's a
dream, an
empty show,
But the bright
world to which
I go

Hath joys sub-
stantial and sin-
cere,

When I shall
wake and find
me there.

Cornelius Suydam was married three times. His third wife, Margaret Perrine, whom he married in Cranberry, N. J., when he

was an old man, had a large family, and Mary Suydam Walton was their youngest child. At the time of his marriage Cornelius Suydam lived at Middlebush, but moved to the large farm located on both sides of Matchaponix Creek when Mary was about five years old. This tract, it is believed, was in the possession of the Suydam family at the time of the Revo-

lution, since portions of a desk made in 1772 of wood grown on the place is still in existence. A deserter from the British army sought refuge with the Suydams, and being a cabinet maker by trade, he made the desk, with the date inlaid, in gratitude for the protection he received.

Born in 1761, Cornelius Suydam was but a boy when he took up arms in defense of his country, but he did a man's part and left to his descendants a memory of which they may well be proud.



MRS. MARY WALTON

THE ONLY SURVIVING REAL DAUGHTER ENROLLED IN THE D. A. R. SOCIETY IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. DAUGHTER OF CORNELIUS SUYDAM AND MARGARET PERRINE, HIS WIFE



WAR PAINTINGS BY SOLDIERS OF FRANCE



HOSE privileged to view the notable collection of war paintings by soldier artists of France, which are being shown in the United States under the auspices of the French High Commission, cannot but be impressed with the unconquerable spirit of that gallant nation. There are sketches made in the trenches at two paces from the enemy, in the mud, amidst the roar of cannon; more ambitious compositions executed behind the lines, sometimes in hospitals or German prison camps. There are satirical drawings, ample proof of the Frenchman's flexibility of spirit which never deserted him, even in the face of death, while other paintings depict the poilu and American "Yank" fighting shoulder to shoulder—as in the days of 1776—for the freedom of the world.

These soldier artists have visualized as no others could the suffering in the trenches, the bitterness of cold, hunger, mud, vermin, the anguish of gas attack, bombardment—and final *Victory*.

Sergeant Robert Lortac who, with M. Ludovic Leblanc, is the delegate of the French High Commission in charge of the exhibition of paintings, wrote as follows in *The New France*:

"French Art is truly in mourning. . . . But France may be proud of the way her sons left their brushes to take up their rifles to defend her.

"The French Government did not put its artists into swivel-chairs. Even if it had wished to do this, they would not have accepted.

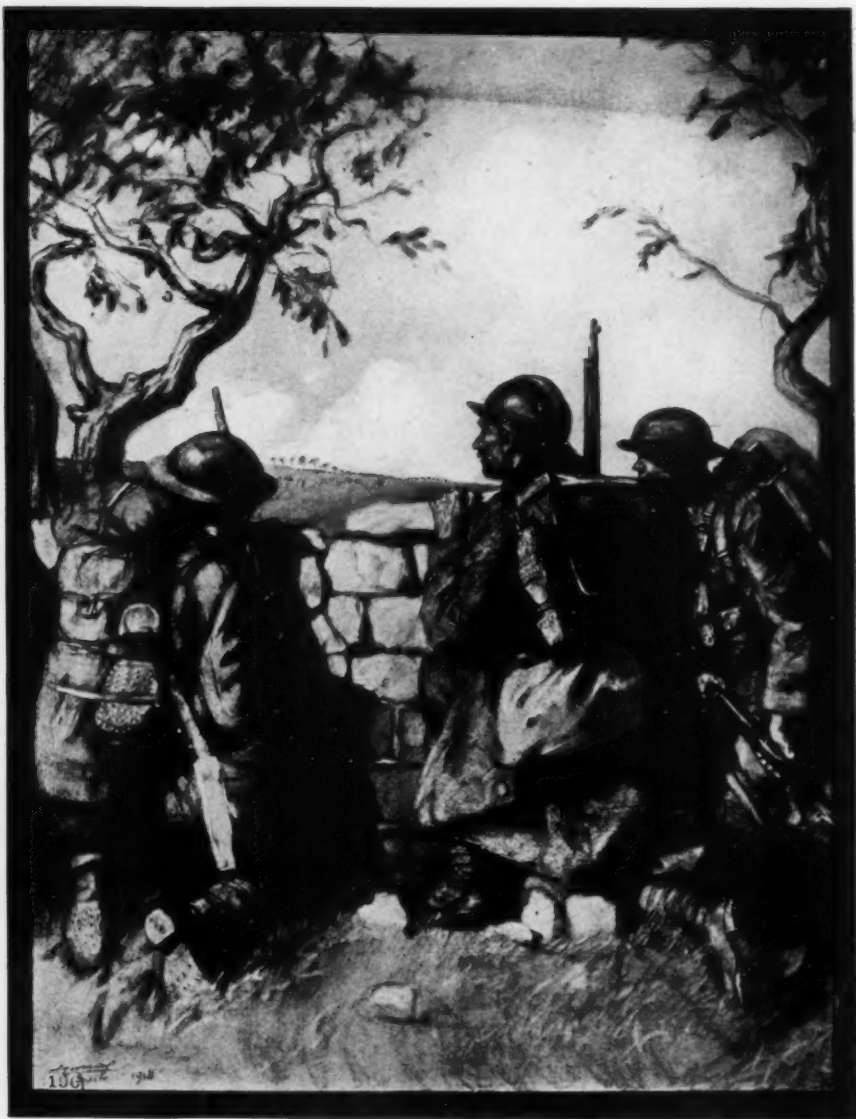
"Numbers of our artists, whose age put them beyond the limits of conscription, volunteered at the very beginning of the war; although more than fifty years old, like André Devamber, who was wounded by more than 190 shell splinters, or like Jean Veber the celebrated painter of fantasies, who for 4 years was in the first line trenches, enlisted as a common soldier and who is to-day a captain. Certainly, he never could have had occasion to paint from nature more fantastic subjects than those he had before his eyes during this war without precedent. And you will have the proof of this, looking at his interesting works in our exposition.

"I now arrive at a point that I wish to emphasize. Upon becoming soldiers, the French artists have not ceased, in the trenches, to be painters. A day that they have 'the blues,' they pull out of their knapsacks a sketch-book and a pencil. And they look with deepest interest,



LIAISON AGENT

DRAWING BY SERGEANT LORTAC, PAINTER AND CARTOONIST ON THE STAFF OF THE PARIS PUBLICATION, "LA PRESSE"
DECORATIONS: MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, CROIX DE GUERRE, WOUND INSIGNIA

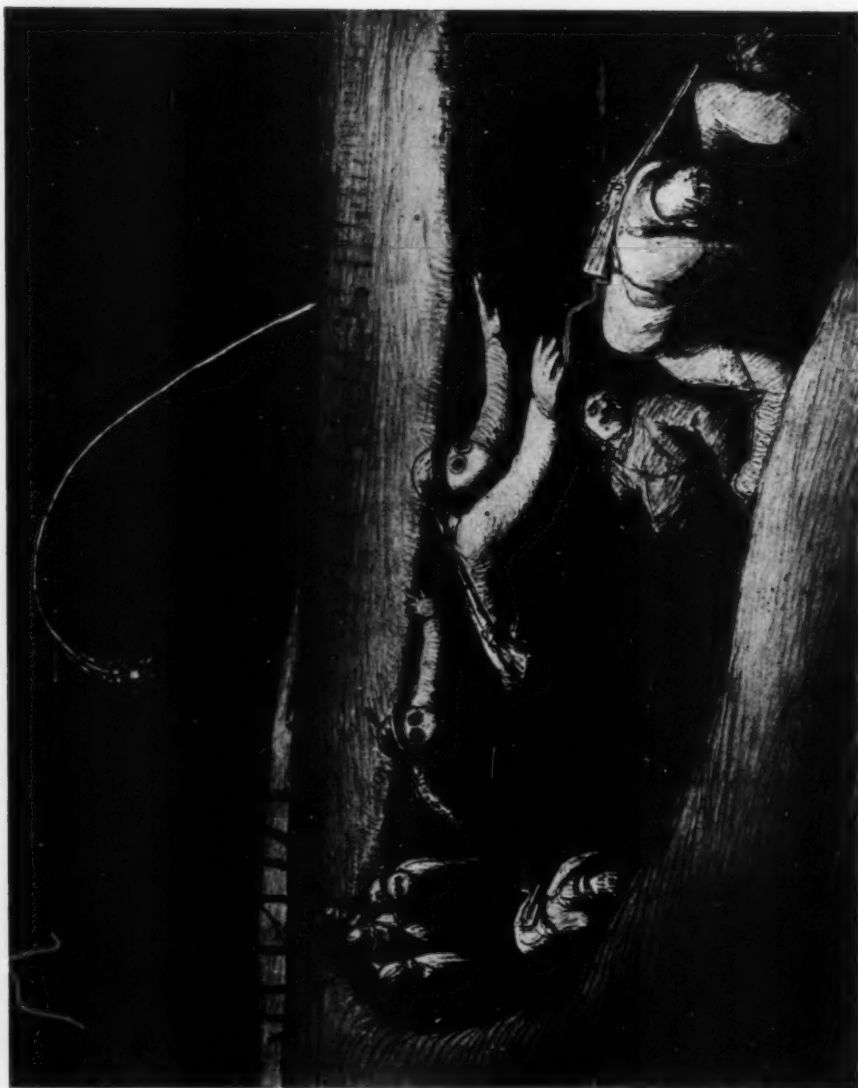


AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS IN LIAISON AT CHATEAU THIERRY
DRAWING BY LUCIEN JONAS. APPOINTED PAINTER OF THE ARMY MUSEUM



"RISE UP, YE DEAD"

DRAWING BY LIEUT. GEORGES SCOTT. OFFICIAL PAINTER TO THE FRENCH ARMIES. DECORATIONS: LEGION OF HONOR, CROIX DE GUERRE



GAS ATTACK
LITHOGRAPH BY JEAN VEBER. AT THE FRONT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AS ADJUTANT MACHINE GUNNER.
DECORATIONS: LEGION OF HONOR, CROIX DE GUERRE

at the formidable and intensely picturesque drama that unrolls itself around them. And they note the different aspects of this with an intensity of emotion that only soldiers plunged in the crucible of battle can feel.

"For it is evident that only fighting men can translate with truth the phases of the war. It is especially true for this war, in which strange engines, modified from day to day, were used. And to depict the life of the soldier it is necessary, first of all, to have lived it—to have supported the weight of the knapsack, endured the anguish of bombardment, the nervous waiting before the assault, the horror of the fighting in close-quarters; known the suffering of hunger and thirst, of cold and of mud, without forgetting the cooties, which have, also, entered into history, and which a lady, the other day, in the War Exposition, asked me where they were exhibited—feeling afraid, probably, that it would be in my beard!

"It is because we are sure that only soldiers can paint the war, that Mr. Leblanc and myself have assembled this collection. And it was not easy. When, a few

months ago, in Paris, we sent eight hundred circulars to the artists at the front, we obtained only a hundred affirmative answers. Some were missing or prisoners, and the letters came back to us. Others answered that they were in a hospital or in a heavily bombarded sector, and had no leisure to occupy themselves with such things.

"An officer of my battalion, to whom I had written, answered me, after the battle of Chateau-Thierry, textually these words:

"'Of the three artist painters that I had found for your exhibition in America, two are killed, and the third is in the hospital. I do not know if the only survivor of the trio will still think of sending.'

"I must add, that, in order to aid my comrades, who, for the greater part, *received only five cents a day for four years, as private soldiers*, all the paintings are for sale for the benefit of the artists who produced them."

The war has entirely suppressed the exhibition of paintings in France and the French artist will have no opportunity to sell his paintings in his own country for a long time.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 1089 subscribers

STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the California Daughters of the American Revolution was held in San Francisco, February 13th and 14th, at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. C. C. Cottle, the State Regent, presided.

The occasion was one of particular interest, as Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, was a welcome guest, as was also Mrs. Ellison, the State Regent of Massachusetts.

On the day before the Conference the North and South Board entertained Mrs. Guernsey at luncheon at the Fairmount Hotel, and afterwards attended in a body a reception and tea given by the Northern Daughters at the Fine Arts Building.

This Eleventh Conference is the first in the history of the California Daughters which has been attended by a President General, and Mrs. Guernsey's forceful talks on both days did much toward drawing the East and the West together, and in stimulating fresh interest in the organization. Beautiful baskets of spring flowers were presented to Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Cottle.

There was a strong delegation from the South, and the general attendance on both days was good, in spite of a light rain which prevailed. The excellent programs and splendid vocal and instrumental music held the attention of the audience throughout both sessions.

On the 14th, the Reciprocity Luncheon was attended by about 200 members, and Mr. Henry Morse Stevens, of the University of California, spoke most convincingly of the duty of this nation toward other countries of the world.

The State Regent's report, given on the first day, was a very splendid one and showed untiring work on the part of the Regent, and fine cooperation by the Daughters. The work has grown by leaps and bounds, owing partly to the demands of the war. There are in the State forty-six Chapters and 2029 members; the service flag shows 819 stars, with thirteen gold stars; every Chapter has appointed a War Relief chairman and all but two have turned in a report. Many Chapters furnished blanks to members to keep individual records, which in the main they seem willing to do. Total amount of money for War Relief work,

\$46,391; bonds and thrift stamps, \$843,920. Many Chapters are 100 per cent. on Tilloloy fund and the Liberty Loan; an ambulance has been given; ninety-seven orphans taken care of, and much other work done and many gifts made.

Besides overseeing all this War Relief work, Mrs. Cottle has represented the Daughters on many committees, furnished itemized reports for the State, County, and City Council for Defense, besides the reports for the national organization, and found time for doing much toward perfecting the state organization.

The Year Book contains much valuable information which is of inestimable help to the Chapter Regents. The work of the different State Committees has been so regulated that duplication has been avoided as far as possible. A card-index system has been instituted with the names and addresses of every Daughter in the state.

The monthly luncheon which takes place every third Tuesday is the day also for the Regent's Council meeting, as well as the Executive Board meeting—a busy day for the State Regent.

The Regents' Council was instituted as a regular monthly meeting by Mrs. Cottle, and is very popular with the Chapter Regents as a means of obtaining information and thrashing out problems.

The monthly luncheons have done much toward promoting a friendly feeling between the Daughters of different Chapters, and are always well attended.

A State Historian's book has this year been started and completed to date by Mrs. Stowell, the past State Historian; the work involved was immense, but Mrs. Stowell calls it a labor of love. It contains a complete history of the state organization, the history of each Chapter and a record of its work.

Mrs. Cottle has been ably assisted in her work by Mrs. Wilbur Labry, the State Corresponding Secretary, who is a devoted member of the Daughters and an expert typist.

There were many other interesting and valuable reports read at the Conference and one-minute talks by the Chapter Regents.

The report of Mrs. Llewellyn Banks, the Vice State Chairman of patriotic education in



THE MOTHERS' CLASS

ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED BY THE LOS ANGELES AND HOLLYWOOD CHAPTERS

the South, was not read but placed on file. It contained an account of the splendid Americanization work done in the South. A mothers' class in connection with the school in the Italian and Spanish quarters has been maintained by the Chapters of Los Angeles and Hollywood; over twenty automobile loads of furniture, clothes, etc., have been taken there throughout the year, besides money and personal help given. Other Southern Chapters have held patriotic meetings, stimulated attendance at night school, hired home teachers, presented flags and tried in every way to gain the confidence and friendship of the alien. The South is also educating a number of mountain girls. Americanization gave way largely in the North to war work.

The reports of other State Chairmen were excellent and showed advance all along the line. The magazine chairman showed a gain of 66 per cent. in subscriptions to the magazine. The new chairman of international relations showed that much study along that line had been done by the Chapters.

A talk was given by Archbishop Hanna, who is a member of the State Immigration Commission, on Americanization. Mr. Sidney Coryn's subject was: "Is the World Safe for Democracy?" Mrs. Aurelia H. Rinehart, President of Mills College, spoke of the great part women may play in this work of reconstruction. All were listened to with close attention showing the earnestness with which the

Daughters are taking up the duties and problems of this marvelous new era in the history of the world.

The Convention closed with the reelection of most of the old officers, and a stirring rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner."

There was a mutual feeling of good fellowship, a pleasant renewal of interest and friendship between the North and the South, and the comforting feeling prevailed that another year would find us together again.

On the return of Mrs. Cottle to Los Angeles, a large reception and tea was held in her honor, by the Daughters at the Hotel Alexandria. About 375 attended, many Daughters from all parts of the United States being present. The fact that Mrs. Guernsey could not be present was a great disappointment but her message was given to the assembled Daughters by Mrs. Cottle.

MRS. JAMES W. MORGAN,
State Corresponding Secretary.

IOWA

The Twentieth Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution convened at Sheldon, Iowa, the 19th, 20th and 21st of March. As Sheldon is in the extreme northwest corner of the state, the gathering was a great disappointment, but her message though the company was small, the work accomplished was great.

Of the State Officers, only the Historian

and the Corresponding Secretary were absent. Our National Officers, Mrs. Johnston, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Howell, Vice President General, were also absent, both too busy, the latter having to remain in Des Moines to help our State emblem find a habitation and a name. Our emblem, designed by Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt, former State Regent, is dear to the heart of every Iowa Daughter, and it is the hope that it may really become Iowa's own banner.

We had with us, however, Mrs. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, our Honorary Vice President General, and, in a little speech such as only Mrs. Bushnell knows how to make, she told us how glad she was to be with us, proving her words by the statement that of eighteen state Conferences she had missed only two.

There was present one real Granddaughter, Mrs. C. F. Brown, of Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.

Committee work took up Wednesday, the 19th, the evening of which was given over to an open session at the First Methodist Church. At this, there were the customary addresses of welcome, greetings, responses, etc., one of which merited very particular mention. Visitors were greeted by Franklin Fairbank, President of Drummer Boy Chapter, Children of the American Revolution. Sheldon has always been a high light in the annals of the C. A. R., and surely Master Fairbank, with his manly bearing and earnest manner, was a splendid representative of their fine organization. He reported that Drummer Boy Chapter, itself, purchased \$1000 in Liberty Bonds and sold \$5000 more. A fine talk on "Thrift" was given by Mrs. F. C. Whitley, of Webster City, former Chairman of the Womens' Committee Council National Defense for Iowa.

The last speech of the evening was by Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, State Regent, on the "D. A. R. and Uncle Sam." It was a forceful plea, eloquently delivered, for more reverent memories of yesterday, more thoughtful work to-day, and more practical dreams for to-morrow.

Thursday A. M. the Conference was called to order by Mrs. Mann and business began. Telegrams were read from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey; from Mrs. Gebhardt and Mrs. H. R. Howell. Reports given by the State Officers were all full of interest, but it was the report of the Treasurer, Miss Amy Gilbert, of State Center, that recorded best the activities of the Society. Iowa is, alas! not yet 100 per cent. on the Liberty Loan, but has oversubscribed her allotment for Tilloloy, and has received \$15,549.89 for the French Orphan Fund, supporting 445 children.

The State Regent, in her report, spoke of the unveiling, at Council Bluffs, of the mammoth boulder that marks the end of the old Mormon Trail; of the attempt, unsuccessful on account of the price asked, to purchase the historic Sharp Cabin at Lake Okoboji. These were later reported at length by Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa Trails, and Mrs. Bliss, of Historic Spots Committees.

Mrs. Eleanor Biggs, who has worked so untiringly and successfully for the French orphans, was unable to be present, but her fine report of work accomplished was given. Of the 445 children supported by Iowa, 127 belong to Sheldon, twenty-four to Mary Ball Washington Chapter itself, and the other 103 through their loyal effort.

On Thursday afternoon the Memorial Hour for Daughters who have gone out with the tide of the last year was followed by the unveiling of the Roll of Honor. This Roll of Honor, a most artistic arrangement of names and Regents of Chapters that are already 100 per cent. on both Tilloloy and Liberty Loan, was designed and executed by Mr. E. P. Schoentgen, of Council Bluffs, and will hang in the Iowa Room at Continental Hall. Mary Ball Washington Chapter heads the list.

Then each Chapter that had contributed at all to the two War Funds received a beautifully engraved diploma from the State Regent. Addressed to the Chapter and its Regent, and signed by Mrs. Mann, these diplomas expressed her deep appreciation for cooperative work.

The State Regent's Prize of five dollars for Chapter having the most DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions in proportion to membership was awarded Pilot Rock Chapter, of Cherokee.

One of the most interesting reports made was that of Mrs. Henry Wallace, Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, on her visit to the Mountain Schools, Martha Berry, Dorothy Sharp and Berea. She brought back from the Martha Berry School a strip of cotton weaving which was cut into four table covers and sold at \$10 each. A coverlet brought from the same place was sold to the Conference for \$1 per share, netting about \$68 more. The \$100 thus raised was sent to the Martha Berry School for two one-year scholarships, and a further canvass raised a total of \$37 for the Dorothy Sharp School. When she had finished her report, Mrs. Wallace, with the approval of the Conference, presented the coverlet to Mrs. Mann.

Mrs. Prentiss, of Iowa City, State Registrar and our "Flag Lady," made one of her usual interesting reports of work done for the D. A. R. flag. Many Chapters have made money

on the sale of the flag, and when it becomes the authorized Iowa Emblem, we hope it will be a source of real income, for every household should have the state banner.

The Conference conferred the title of Honorary State Regent upon Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston and Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt.

The budget system was discussed and passed on favorably by the Conference, but will be referred to Chapters before ratification.

The election resulted in the following officers: Mrs. A. W. Mann, of Onawa, State Regent; Mrs. E. P. Schoentgen, of Council Bluffs, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George Clark, of Des Moines, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, of Sheldon, State Recording Secretary; Miss Amy Gilbert, of State Center, State Treasurer; Mrs. F. B. Thrall, of Ottumwa, State Historian; Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, of Iowa City, State Registrar; Mrs. G. H. Bliven, of Sioux City, State Auditor.

A most valuable collection of historical relics was in charge of Mrs. Abbie D. McMillan, of Onawa.

That was the business of the Twentieth Annual Conference of Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, and now one word must be said for Mary Ball Washington Chapter. Along with much record breaking, such as French Orphans, G. A. R., and so forth, Sheldon has disproved the fallacy that a small town cannot entertain a state convention. The Conference was splendidly taken care of in every particular. A pleasant diversion from work was the reception given to all visitors by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frisbee, the latter Regent of the hostess Chapter.

The Twenty-first Conference will be held at Clinton in 1920.

(Mrs. F. L.) LENA E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution held its Nineteenth Annual Conference at Jefferson City, October 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, by invitation of the resident Chapter, Jane Randolph Jefferson.

On Tuesday, October 1, an enthusiastic and expectant throng waited in the corridors of Missouri's State Capitol, the new House of Representatives, for the first notes of the march. The procession consisted of National Officers, State Officers, Honorary State Officers, State Chairmen, hostess Chapter officers and pages, escorted by the Monticello Society, Children of the American Revolution.

After the musical rendition of "America," the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of St. Louis. After the invocation by the Rev. George L. Barnes, the audience sang with unwonted meaning "The Star Spangled Banner."

An address of welcome was delivered in the cordial manner and frank wholeheartedness of Governor Frederick Gardner, followed by an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens by Hon. A. T. Dumm. Greetings on behalf of Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter were extended by Mrs. W. W. Graves, Regent of the Chapter, who voiced the warmth of hospitality felt by the delightful Daughters of our beautiful Capital City.

It was with sincere regret that we were apprised of the unavoidable absence upon this occasion of our President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey.

On this first day of our Missouri Conference, I would note an event of unusual importance, *vis.*: The presentation and dedication of two large service flags by our State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. The larger flag symbolized the Missouri D. A. R. sons, fathers and brothers in the service of their country in the great war. The other flag was for our own members in service.

As the beautiful banners floated above us we thought of Francis Scott Key and of Ft. McHenry, and of our boys and friends beyond the seas. Following the impressive presentation ceremonies, Mrs. E. A. Norris, of Joplin, offered in memoriam an eloquent tribute to the members whom death had called in the past year.

A patriotic reception by Governor and Mrs.



MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS
STATE REGENT OF MISSOURI

Gardner at the Executive Mansion came at the end of a perfect day.

On Wednesday, following the reading of reports of State Officers, the bugle's note reminded us of the hour of silent prayer for the victories of our armies and in memory of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice over there. A soldier's prayer was effectively read by Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Vice President General from Missouri, after which conference adjourned for a visit to the state penitentiary.

Later the conference was entertained at a buffet luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. R. Painter, whose charming hospitality will be long remembered.

On Wednesday afternoon the state chairmen gave interesting details of achievement in their respective lines of activity.

The record is one of great results in War Relief and Red Cross work, in matters historic and educational, and along all lines of endeavor. The Chapter reports also rendered excellent account of the work in hand.

Wednesday evening, following an address by Mrs. George Edward George, State Vice-Regent, two tablets were presented, one from the Kansas City Chapter D. A. R. (Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, Regent), bearing the names of 282 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Missouri. The presentation was made by Mrs. Milton Welsh, Chairman, Tablet Committee.

The presentation of a Daniel Boone tablet was made in an address by Mrs. J. H. Cutten. The tablets were accepted for the State by Hon. E. W. Stephens.

A notable feature of the conference was the discussion in a whole session given over to it by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of the plan of reconstruction and rehabilitation of our disabled soldiers. The later establishment of the Loan fund and the manner of its administration is being announced to the eighty Chapters in the monthly "News Letter" of the organization.

In the automobile drive of Thursday the ever-thoughtful hostess Chapter gave its guests the opportunity of viewing, in the vicinity of the State capital, the glorious landscape for which the capital is noted and which Bayard Taylor most eloquently pronounced "the most magnificent landscape he had ever beheld."

A patriotic evening was that of Thursday, with music, salute to the flag, solo by Mrs. W. A. Dalmeyer, address by Z. B. T. Phillips, of St. Louis, music by Community Chorus, address by Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary of World Association, Y. M. C. A.,

and concluding with the national anthem by the audience.

Most happy was the State organization in enjoyment of the royal reception and entertainment of its Nineteenth State Conference by the hostess Chapter, Jane Randolph Jefferson. The Conference closed at noon on Friday, October 4th.

(MRS. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The Twenty-eighth Annual State Meeting of the N. S. D. A. R. of New Jersey was held in Trenton, Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, of Haddonfield, State Regent, presiding. There was a large attendance, almost all of the Chapters in the State being represented. The Regent, in her address, spoke of the changed condition of the country since our meeting one year ago, and reminded us of the great problems and work of reconstruction ahead of us. The reports of Mrs. Joseph K. Lippincott, State Secretary, and of Mrs. Maurice A. Blake, State Treasurer, showed that the Daughters in the year passed had been actively engaged in practical patriotic efforts, and had given unstintingly of their time and money.

The beautiful service flag, representing the sons, grandsons and brothers of the Daughters, covered with 319 stars, twelve of them being gold, was voted to be placed in the New Jersey room, Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Mabel S. Douglass, Dean of the College for Women, gave a most interesting address after luncheon. The college is located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, thirty miles from New York and sixty miles from Philadelphia—this being the first effort for a woman's college in the State, the need of which is greatly felt. It is the wish that the Daughters become Founders by the payment of \$500.

The meeting, as a whole, was most satisfactory, and showed most pleasing results of the year's work.

ANNA H. DUNBARR,
Secretary.

OREGON

The Sixth Annual State Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, February 18 and 19, 1919. We were especially favored this year by having with us as our guests of honor the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter

Ellison. We expected also to have with us the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, but were disappointed to learn that she was detained elsewhere. The assembly room was attractively decorated with United States flags, greenery and cut flowers. Mrs. Guernsey said she felt at home with us because every flag was hung properly.

The first session was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Francis Marion Wilkins, and opened with the ritualistic prayer, all joining in the Lord's prayer. "The Star

Spangled Banner" was sung, and the pledge to the flag was led by the President General. The State Regent welcomed the guests of honor and Oregon Daughters to the Conference, and expressed the hope that the official deliberations might be worthy of the times in which we live. The Credentials Committee reported forty-seven delegates. Mrs. Guernsey remarked that, out of the thirty-two Conferences she had visited, this was the only one where every Chapter was represented.

The guests of honor and state officers were entertained at luncheon on Tuesday by the Regents of the two Portland Chapters.

The afternoon session was opened with invocation by Rev. W. W. Youngson, Superintendent of the Portland district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is a close friend of Mrs. Guernsey's brother. The State Regent's report showed plans for the formation of several new Chapters. She urged that "a part of our work is to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and to help in the work of Americanization," using our Insignia as an illustration of our ideals and lines of work.



MRS. FRANCES MARION WILKINS
STATE REGENT OF OREGON

The main feature of this session was the address by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. She brought a real message to the Oregon Daughters, and we understand and feel more keenly than ever before our relationship to the National Society. She also brought printed leaflets containing the splendid address given at the Twenty-seventh Congress by Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, entitled "The Deeper Meaning of Our D. A. R. Organization." Mrs. Guernsey urged that the Chapters go 100

per cent. on Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds.

Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison brought greetings from 7000 sisters in Massachusetts.

After four long years of effort, through the instrumentality of the Oregon Daughters, Washington's Birthday has, by an act of the Legislature, been made a legal holiday. Following immediately on the passage of this bill, Mr. O. M. Plummer turned over 100 pounds of black walnuts grown on his trees, the seed for which was brought by him from Mount Vernon. With the gift went the suggestion that the planting of the nuts be made a part of the Washington's Birthday exercises in the public schools of the State. This was done throughout the State.

Two markers have been placed during the year. The first one was dedicated July 4, 1918, and marks the point where, in the summer of 1846, the first wagon drove through to Oregon City, the only place much known at that time west of the Cascades. It consists of two natural boulders linked together and stands about five feet high. The second one was erected on the site of the first Court House in Polk County, built in 1850. The shaft is three

feet or more high and stands at the intersection of Orchard Avenue and Salem Road.

For patriotic and benevolent activity, the year just closed was by far the most successful in the history of the eleven Oregon Chapters, as was evidenced by the reports of the Regents given at the Conference. The total membership of the State is 536.

The evening session was presided over by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. Mrs. James B. Montgomery was presented as the first Organizing State Regent of Oregon, and Mrs. John F. Beaumont as the organizer of the first State Conference. Mrs. A. H. Workman presented Children of the American Revolution.

The President General gave a very forceful and instructive address, entitled "Culture of an American Consciousness." She sounded the dominant note of the future plans of the organization by urging a systematic and thorough Americanization of all foreigners.

Several musical numbers added greatly to the evening's programme, after which an informal reception was held for visiting Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

It was unanimously voted that each Chapter contribute toward the purchase of a chair for Memorial Continental Hall and have it ready for the next session of Congress.

The following Conference officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. F. Burrell; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bertha Comings; Recording Secretary, Miss Edith E. Benedict; Treasurer, Miss Anne M. Lang; Historian, Mrs. R. F. Walters; Auditor, Mrs. G. A. Harding; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. P. A. Young; Chaplain, Mrs. Aggie M. Gould.

EDITH E. BENEDICT,
State Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

Clear skies and fair weather greeted the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution as they gathered at Churchill House in the city of Providence on the morning of March 3d, for the Twenty-fifth Annual State Meeting. In looking over the groups of smiling faces one could but give a thought to those who had passed on during the quarter of a century now closing. Every Chapter was represented. One new Chapter having been organized during the past month through the untiring efforts of the Honored State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d.

The morning session was opened with a short address by the State Regent, followed by the Lord's Prayer by the assemblage, the

singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag.

Mrs. Matthias W. Baker, Regent of the Rhode Island Independence Chapter, the hostess Chapter, extended a kind and cordial welcome to the members, which was responded to by the State Regent in a few well-chosen words. The reports of the State Officers and various committees occupied the morning hours, giving a detailed account of the amount of work accomplished by the Chapters, and the majority of them reported having adopted a French war orphan.

At 1 p.m. a very attractive and enjoyable luncheon was served, and the hostess Chapter proved to be royal entertainers. The Rhode Islanders were greatly honored by having with them at the luncheon and the afternoon session Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General N. S. D. A. R., also of Connecticut, and Mrs. George B. Hale, Vice President General N. S. D. A. R., of Massachusetts.

The afternoon session was opened by the State Regent, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clarence M. Gallup. Woonsocket Chapter having nominated Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, for State Regent and Miss Edith May Tilley for Vice State Regent, they were unanimously reelected for the ensuing term. They received several beautiful bouquets. After expressing her appreciation of the honors received, Mrs. Calder gave a report of the State work, and the Vice Regent, Miss Tilley read an extended report of the work done by the Chapters for the Red Cross and War Relief. Music was pleasingly rendered by "The Matthews Trio," after which Mrs. Calder introduced Mrs. Minor, saying she would tell how she had made the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE a success. After a few felicitous remarks Mrs. Minor gave some of her experiences in trying to achieve that end, and gave interesting accounts of the magazine's life and progress.

The next speaker was Mrs. Buel, and she held her audience with close attention while she told them of the critical conditions which still endangered our country. After the singing of the D. A. R. State song, "Dear Rhode Island," by Mr. Ray A. Gardiner, who had recently returned from "over sea," Mrs. Calder introduced Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, who never fails to interest and inspire his audience. He spoke at some length on the "Americanization of the Foreigner."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rhode Island State Meeting of the D. A. R. closed

with the salute to the Flag, led by members of the Boy Scouts; the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and a reception, that all present might meet the State Officers and distinguished guests.

NETTIE C. LEWIS,
State Historian.

WASHINGTON

The eighteenth annual assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was made memorable by the presence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. Washington has been fortunate in having two Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Addison G. Foster and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, and has twice been visited by Presidents General, Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Story, but never before has a President General been present at an Assembly. Virginia Dare Chapter, of Tacoma, was the hostess chapter and well deserved the resolution of thanks passed by the Assembly.

The Assembly was opened by a procession led by the bearer of the Star Spangled Banner and made up of the President General and State Regent, Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis; Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. George Goble (Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane), State Regent-elect; Bishop Frederic W. Keator and Judge O. G. Ellis (formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington), who took the place of the Mayor of Tacoma; and the officers and members of the State Board of Management.

A beautiful ceremonial marked the opening of the program. The Star Spangled Banner was displayed, and Mrs. Henry McCleary (ex-State Regent), led the Salute to the Flag, and the Assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner," led by "Everybody Sing" Lyon, one of the song leaders of Camp Lewis. Then the Belgian flag was displayed, and Mrs. Stephen Penrose (second Vice Regent) paid a tribute to Belgium, and the Belgian Hymn was sung, in Flemish, by Albert Deyegg. The flag of France came next, and Mrs. Edmund Bowden (ex-State Regent) recited Dr. Henry Van Dyke's poem to France, and Constant Sigrist, a returned soldier, sang the "Marseillaise," in French. The British colors were shown and the tribute to Great Britain by Mrs. Frank Horsley (Board Member) was read by Mrs. Ellis, following which Mrs. W. W. Newschwander sang "God Save the King." Then the Italian flag was shown, and Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly (State Vice Regent), paid tribute to Italy, and Harry Santo, a returned soldier, sang the Italian National Hymn, in Italian.

A prominent feature of the Assembly was the beautiful music provided; for, besides the national anthems, there were vocal solos by Constant Sigrist, Harry Santo, Chaplain Haup, Mrs. Diltz, Mrs. Newschwander, Mrs. MacDonald and Captain Shaw; violin solos by Mrs. Paul T. Prentice, and a quintet composed of Mmes. Tallman, Thompson, Tripple and Duncan, and Captain Shaw sang Henry Hadleys' "A Night in Granada."

A most impressive number on the program was Mrs. S. B. L. Penrose's "Memorial to Deceased Members," which was prefaced by the singing of Bishop Hows' hymn, "For All Thy Saints Who from Their Labors Rest," by Mrs. Newschwander.

A largely attended reception in honor of Mrs. Guernsey was given at the Hotel Tacoma Tuesday evening. Mr. Robert Sanders, retiring president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. Welch, president of the Washington Sons of the American Revolution, were in the receiving line. An "official luncheon," which was attended by 197 of the Daughters, was given Wednesday noon.

A report which stirred the Assembly and won for the maker an invitation to address the National Congress, from Mrs. Guernsey, was the report of the Standing Committee on "Americanization," made by the chairman, Mrs. N. E. Walton.

Two important measures passed by the Assembly were the changing of the name "Assembly" to "Conference," to conform to the general custom, and the acceptance of a resolution providing for the calling, by each Chapter, of a special meeting to discuss "A League of Nations to Enforce Peace."

The reports showed that there are twenty-two Chapters, D. A. R., in Washington and 1400 members. The meeting was attended by sixteen chapter regents, forty-four delegates and eleven alternates.

The following were elected: Mrs. Henry McCleary (Mary Ball Chapter), Vice President General, to be elected in 1920; Mrs. George H. Goble (Esther Reed Chapter), State Regent; Mrs. William A. Johnson (Marcus Whitman Chapter), State Vice Regent; Mrs. J. M. Corbet (Esther Reed Chapter), Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert E. Small (Rainier Chapter), Treasurer; Mrs. George H. Tarbell (Sacajawea Chapter), Recording Secretary; Mmes. B. J. Williams (John Kendrick Chapter), N. B. Lewis (Merriwether Lewis Chapter) and George Estey (Seattle Chapter), Board Members.

MARY L. MALKOFF,
State Recording Secretary.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, N. Y.) There should have been recorded a couple of years ago in the magazine of our National Society a very unique and interesting ceremony which took place in the summer of 1917 on the precipitous side of a majestic mountain rising above the shores of beautiful Lake George, New York. It was the marking of the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, at the small hamlet called Hulett's Landing, by the Regent and members of our Chapter.

These graves had been neglected and forgotten for more than fifty years. Hidden from view by tall weeds and wild bushes, they were accidentally discovered the summer previous by Professor Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, and the husband of a member of the Chapter. Professor Pedersen was pursuing his duties as chairman of the Forest Committee of the Lake George Association when by chance he discovered two tombstones with their very interesting inscriptions, which are as follows:

"David Hulett
Died Oct. 3rd 1832 AE 70
A Soldier of the Revolutionary War of 1776"

"Levi Pratt
died
Feb. 26, 1839. AE 79 yrs. 11 mos.
He served five years in the Revolutionary
War."

Professor Pedersen began immediately a research of the official records at Washington, D. C., and opened a correspondence with the descendants of the honored dead.

Mrs. Florence Hulett Bevan, who was born in the old farmhouse, still standing at Hulett's Landing, wrote from St. Augustine, Florida, her regret not to be present at the ceremony in honor of her ancestors—for the son of David Hulett married the daughter of Levi Pratt, which made her the great-granddaughter of both soldiers.

Professor Pedersen read at the exercises a most interesting and instructive sketch of the

campaign of 1776 in and around New York City, in which these two soldiers took part, giving in detail the names of their regiments, etc.

Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, the Regent of the Chapter, who had come from her home in New York City to be present for the occasion, made a very appropriate address, presenting the tablets to the community in the name of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. H. Crosswell Tuttle, Historian of the Chapter, and Dr. Frank LeMoyné Hupp, a Son of the Revolution, from Wheeling, W. Va.

Then followed the unveiling of the markers, which were covered with the American flag, this act being reverently performed by three grandchildren of Mrs. Albert B. Vorhis, a member of the Chapter. They were Frederick M. Cook, Jr., Elizabeth Cunningham and Caroline Eldredge, all belonging to the Children of the American Revolution.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the Rev. J. Condit, of Nutley, N. J., accepted the tablets on behalf of the community, and offered a prayer for the preservation of our country.

Just as the sun was descending into the shimmering waters of Lake George, the ceremonies were closed by the sounding of "Taps," given by two buglers of the Boy Scouts, Masters Nicholas Danforth and Danforth Starr.

Quietly we walked away, leaving our heroes still sleeping in the mountain—now no longer forgotten and unhonored—awaiting the heavenly reveille to summon them to awake and arise once more.

MRS. H. CROSWELL TUTTLE,
Historian.

The Muskogee (Oklahoma-Indian Territory) Chapter has held during the past year eight regular meetings, three called meetings and four all-day meetings during February, at which the members made refugee garments for the Red Cross.

We celebrated Flag Day by sewing all day in

the surgical dressings room at the Red Cross. During the period of the war we worked Tuesday and Thursday of each week in the Red Cross rooms at a table reserved for the D. A. R. members.

We have sixty-six Members, forty-eight resident and eighteen non-resident. We have gained six new Members and lost three by transfer to other Chapters. One birth and three marriages have been recorded. We have five war mothers, six war wives and one war grandmother.

The printed programs were dispensed with, and the literary part of the program was selected by the leader from the Daughters of the American Revolution and Red Cross magazines.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday as the guests of one of our members who gave a delightful tea.

Our members have worked untiringly in all war activities. At a meeting November 22, 1918, it was decided to start a fund to erect a suitable memorial to the Muskogee County boys who had so valiantly done their part in this war. A business men's lunch in December, the sale of Christmas cards and novelties and a dance in February netted us a total of \$196, which has been deposited on interest as a nucleus for this fund.

The following donations have been made: Yarn, \$60; canteen fund, \$10; surgical dressings, \$7; Tilloloy Fund, \$24.50; Red Cross, \$7; National Liberty Loan, \$2; magazines for battleship *Oklahoma*, \$3.50; Old Folks' home, \$5.50; other gifts, \$10.75; total, \$129.75. To Post Adjutant at Fort Sill: Eleven helmets, four sweaters, one pair wristlets. To local canteen: Twenty glasses of jelly.

(Mrs. W. L.) LUCY G. LINDHARD,
Regent.

The Elizabeth Montfort Ashe Chapter (Halifax, N. C.) was organized on the 9th of May, 1912, so will soon be seven years old, and this is our first contribution to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We have fifty-three members enrolled, but have only seven resident members to carry on the work of the Chapter. For the year now coming to a close our work has been principally war relief along various lines. The members have given several hours each week to work in Red Cross sewing room; have also knitted socks, sweaters, etc.

During the year 1918-1919 we beg to report the following: Contributed to the Red Cross, \$500; Council of Defense, \$20; Ambulance Fund, \$25; Y. M. C. A., \$40; restoration of Tilloloy, \$10; Liberty Bonds bought and sold,

\$65,000; War Savings Stamps bought and sold, \$5000; contributed to Martha Berry School, \$2; War Relief Campaign Fund, \$5; contributed to National Society Liberty Bonds, \$30; French orphans adopted, eight; canned goods sent to Allies, 100 pounds.

Our Regent has faithfully compiled and framed the names of all our soldiers, both volunteer and selected, leaving this country, and will place them in the Hall of History, Raleigh, our state capital.

From a review of our year's work, we feel we have met our obligations faithfully and with willing hands and sad hearts have done our bit.

We are undertaking for our 1919-1920 year's work the restoration of what is known in our historic old town as the "Constitution House," the house in which was framed the Constitution of North Carolina, November 12, 1776. The plan of the Chapter is to make the restoration of this memorial to North Carolina pioneer patriots of American Independence complete and to furnish it in the style of 1776; to make it a Chapter House and Rest House for those who pass on the highway, and for pilgrims who are seeking fresh inspiration from such a birthplace of American liberty. This work we feel is a patriotic duty, and the restoration of this building should be the desire of every loyal North Carolinian, it matters not where they may be, and to them we are going to look for financial support.

Under the leadership and guidance of our faithful Regent, Miss Ursula M. Daniel, we feel assured we can carry on this work of restoration to a successful completion. We have annual elections each May, and while other officers have been changed from time to time, we have always re-elected our Regent, who organized our Chapter and is a most enthusiastic Daughter.

FLORENCE DICKEN WILLCOX,
Secretary.

Northampton County Chapter (Cape Charles, Va.). Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. James W. Wilson, the Chapter closes a most interesting year. Interest and opportunity for work have been abundant; the members had their "spindles and distaffs" ready, knitting sweaters and trench caps, and sending jellies to the Base Hospital at Camp Lee.

Twelve of the Chapter members have served as chairmen of the Red Cross and other patriotic organization committees, and much individual Red Cross work was rendered.

The work includes: For the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, France, \$12; for

the National Society D. A. R. Liberty Bond, \$24; solicited and contributed to the Red Cross, \$482.12; United War Work, \$10. Contributed to the State Orphan Fund, or District Cornerstone, Jefferson bust in Memorial Continental Hall and Cherrystone Naval Base Christmas entertainment. The Chapter has a \$100 Fourth Liberty Bond and ten War Savings Certificates. From the patriotic picture film, "Pershing's Crusaders," we realized a little over \$600. We have placed our valuable DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the C. C. H. S. Library.

The Chapter has a membership of twenty-four, thirteen of whom are non-residents. Our meetings are held the last Tuesday of every month. Having no Chapter House, the meetings are held at the homes of the members, a history of the ancestry of each member, or some article of interest, being read at the meetings. Twelve of the members are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We hope to do more, as time passes, to make our Society one to be remembered by its deeds.

ELISE M. EVANS FLETCHER,
(MRS. RICHARD D. L.) *Historian.*

The Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.), whose membership now numbers eighty-six, has spent the past year in activity and service in all branches of war relief work.

Despite the fact that we had no regular meeting until January, owing to the influenza epidemic, the work accomplished has been substantial not only in the amount done, but also



BRONZE TABLET AND GRANITE MARKER ERECTED ON SUGAR CREEK ROAD, NEAR CHARLOTTE, N. C., TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR JOSEPH GRAHAM, BY THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, D.A.R., WITH ASSISTANCE FROM NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, AND FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF MAJOR GRAHAM, UNVEILED MAY 20, 1918. MAJOR GRAHAM WAS AN EYEWITNESS TO THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MAY 20, 1775

in its far-reaching results. Yarn was bought by the Chapter, from which 134 garments were knitted and sent to the Navy, and 457 were knitted for the Army. For the Red Cross 4966 articles were completed, and the services in the Red Cross sewing and gauze rooms amounted to 8569 hours. For the building and furnishing of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club \$143.75 was given, in addition to a pianola, with 100 records, and a Morris chair. Over 200 boxes of cookies, fruits and candy were given to the canteen, and the hours of service totaled 1425. On November 25, 120 glasses of jelly and canned fruit

were sent to the United States Naval Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo. Ninety-eight scrap books were made by one member of the Chapter and sent to the Army. Through the Patriotic Committee, 558 books and 386 magazines have been collected and sent to the soldiers, together with \$225 in cash.

Last summer, through the efforts of our members, the Radcliffe Chautauqua was brought to Pueblo, and a splendid "Wake Up, America" program was given. In money, we have donated \$235 for the Americanization of the alien and \$100 to the Boulder Extension Course for conducting night classes for foreigners. Another of our activities is the work in the Whittaker House, a settlement where girls are taught to cook and sew, and thus fitted for good home-makers. The success of the work is due largely to the untiring and faithful efforts of the chairman of the Conservation of the Home Committee.

Annual prizes of \$10 have been given to the two high schools of our city, to be awarded to

the pupils having received best grades in American history.

A beautiful service flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Alva Adams at the February meeting. This flag contains twenty-nine stars. An avenue of trees is to be planted this spring as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of Pueblo County.

As a Chapter, we have \$1100 in bonds; as individuals, \$20,000 was subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan and \$27,175 to the Fourth Liberty Loan; while \$3879 in war savings stamps have been purchased. We have sent \$80 to Washington, which was our part of the \$100,000 subscribed by the National Society to the Third Liberty Loan. We have also sent \$40, our assessment, to help restore Tilloloy, France.

Five of our members serve on the Governor's War Board, while many others have helped in all war drives; \$4691 is the aggregate amount given to the relief of the various war-stricken countries.

(MRS. S. D.) CORA S. BROSIUS,
Historian.

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.), with a membership of thirty-one—twenty resident Members and eleven non-resident Members, as a patriotic organization, has earnestly striven during the year to give the service which our nation has a right to expect of us, for again we have been engaged in the struggle for liberty and justice for all.

Expensive year-books were dispensed with, in order that the money might be saved for war charities.

Last April the Chapter presented the Mannington Public School with a handsome service flag, containing seventy-eight stars, each star representing a boy who had at one time attended the public school here and is now in the service of his country. This flag now waves from the main building, and no one can view it without a thrill of pride.

Five dollars was given to the repairing of the West Virginia room in Continental Hall, at Washington. Ten dollars was given by our Chapter to the N. S. D. A. R. in its pledge to buy \$100,000 of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds. Individually, our members have purchased Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and contributed liberally to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. Our Chapter gave \$5 to the last United War Fund drive and \$5 to the Red Cross. Our members have been very active in the local Red Cross Chapter and have devoted much time and labor to its noble work. At present one of our members is Chairman of the Mannington Red Cross, and another formerly Chairman; others of our members have served it in different capacities: one as

treasurer and head of the Comfort Kit Committee, and another as chairman of the Yarn Department. We are proud to say that all the Daughters have knitted indefatigably and tirelessly for the sailors and soldiers.

We have knitted a convalescent robe and presented it to the American Red Cross Hospital at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. This robe has a large red cross in the center, knitted entirely by one member. This cross lies on a gray field. Three of our members wear service pins for sons in the Army and Navy; while one of our youngest members had enlisted for canteen service in France, and was only awaiting her call when word came that no more workers would be sent for some time.

Our meetings were suspended during July, August and September, to be resumed again in October, but the influenza epidemic made it necessary to wait until November. A large box of jelly was packed and sent to Walter Reed General Hospital, at Washington, D. C.

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH FURBEE,
(MRS. G. S.) *Regent.*

Udolph Miller Dorman Chapter (Clinton, Mo.). During the year the Chapter met twenty-five times. We have forty-six members; added three, and dropped three for non-payment of dues, and have two papers in Washington and several others nearing completion. Two marriages and one birth reported during the year.

The year's work began by the observance of Missouri Day, when it was decided among other things to contribute \$25 to the Missouri Ambulance Fund. In November the Chapter entertained its friends with a very interesting programme, and dainty refreshments were afterward served.

A Tag Day on a snowy December day gave us \$102.35. In December a Red Cross Unit was organized, and two bolts of gauze were purchased by us and made into surgical dressings and given to our local Red Cross Chapter. We were credited with 700 Red Cross memberships in the Christmas drive for members. The Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross.

On February 22d our Chapter gave a Martha Washington tea, the Daughters, as hostesses, dressing in Colonial gowns. At this time we exhibited the Belgian layettes we were making for the Red Cross. Refreshments were served and a silver offering of \$45 was received. We made twenty of the layettes at a cost of \$107.63.

In May a war film was shown under the auspices of the Chapter, and \$25 of the proceeds was given to the French Surgical Society. A lawn fête in June netted the Chapter \$63. An enjoyable programme was rendered on

Flag Day at the home of a member. Delicious refreshments were served. Our Chapter has adopted one French orphan, \$36.50, and four are being supported by Chapter members, \$146. We contributed \$46 to the D. A. R. Liberty Loan, and to the Tilloloy Fund \$23; to the Y. M. C. A., \$20. We have fifty glasses of jelly for the hospital when called for.

We have met every demand of the Government in the conservation of all foods. As a Chapter we have donated \$123.26 to the Red Cross and made individual gifts of \$550, and worked 6420 hours in the workrooms, and knitted 121 garments for the soldiers. We bought the yarn and knitted 19 garments for the Navy and sent them to Mrs. Painter.

Another Tag Day, in September, brought us \$117.10. We sent Mrs. Buel \$40 for Victrola records and books for "the boys over there," Mrs. Welsh \$50 for the Community House Fund for the boys in camp, and Mrs. Barbour \$10 for the Furnace Fund for the Ozark School.

We are giving the county a service flag, a star to represent every boy that enters the service from the county. Am sorry to say we will have several gold stars. Mrs. Goss is giving the Chapter a service flag. We have twenty blue stars and one gold one.

We are collecting books to give the boys in camp. Our plan is to give every boy that leaves home a book, and he, in turn, is to give it to the Y. M. C. A. after he has read it. We have spent a very busy year with the various war work, and are ready to continue as long as we are needed; but we hope the need for such drastic measures will soon be a thing of the past.

In the window of one of our business houses we have a large "Treasure and Trinket" pot, where we are collecting old gold and silver. The proceeds from this are to be used for comforts and hospital equipment for our American aviators.

(Mrs. J. L.) CLOE DODSON GOSS,
Regent.

Silver Bow Chapter (Butte, Mont.). Our D. A. R. war work may really be said to have begun March 16, 1916, when a committee was named to draw up resolutions on "preparedness." Mrs. Olivia H. Hopkins and Mrs. A. B. Keith acted as the committee, and the resolutions were forwarded to our representatives in Congress. Senator Henry L. Myers presented them to the United States Senate, and they were printed in the *Congressional Record* of April 4, 1916.

Next, under the able leadership of Mrs. E. J. Strasburger, then Regent, 1000 Belgian flags were sold, netting \$182 for the relief of starving Belgians. April 19, 1917, after our own

country had lined up against Germany, resolutions favoring universal service were adopted and copies sent to our representatives in Congress.

We have by no means a complete record of articles knitted by Chapter members. Some went to the Patriotic Association (a local organization, afterwards absorbed by the Red Cross), some went to the Red Cross, some went to individual soldiers and sailors. A partial list shows: Sweaters, 67; wristlets, 33 pairs; helmets, 23; mufflers, 25; socks, 111 pairs; wash cloths, 6; knitted slippers, 1 pair.

In October, 1917, Mrs. E. J. Strasburger and Mrs. C. A. Blackburn gave a card party, at which \$43 was netted. With this sum, material for a hospital unit was purchased, and the Chapter members made the garments and presented the same to the Red Cross. They included: Sheets, 6; pillow slips, 4; bed shirts, 4; pajamas, 3 suits; bath robe, 1; convalescent cap, 1; bed socks, 3 pairs; woolen socks, 6 pairs; knitted slippers, 1 pair; knitted wash cloths, 4; handkerchiefs, 6; hand towels, 3; bath towels, 3. The Daughters received a letter of thanks from the Red Cross, and were greatly complimented on its excellence.

With the balance remaining from the card party receipts Mrs. Strasburger and Mrs. Blackburn made, filled and sent eight Christmas bags to the soldier boys at Camp Lewis.

As a Chapter, we made for the Red Cross 26 suits of pajamas, 12 convalescent robes and 12 bed jackets. This work was distributed by the regent, Mrs. Keith. Working as individuals for the Red Cross and Patriotic Association, members have reported making 117 convalescent caps, 200 buttonholes, 12 housewives, 340 slings, 70 towels, 48 suits pajamas, 89 bed socks, 12 abdominal bandages, 51 refugee garments. And remember this point: dozens of garments and other articles made were never reported to the Regent.

So much for the work of our hands. Now, other ways in which we helped win the war: We bought a \$100 Liberty Bond of the first issue; a \$50 bond of the second issue; a \$50 bond of the third issue; a \$50 bond of the fourth issue, and I hope we will complete our record and buy one of the fifth (or Victory) issue, to be floated in April. It is probable that nearly every member of the Chapter, as an individual, purchased bonds of the various issues, but we have no record of the number or amount.

Silver Bow Chapter also paid \$5 on the state D. A. R. Liberty Bond of the second issue and \$5.10 on the state D. A. R. bond of the fourth issue. We paid \$22 on the N. S. D. A. R. \$100,000 bond. We have sent \$27 to help rebuild the French village, Tilloloy. We gave \$1

monthly to the Butte War Chest—\$8 in all. (This was for combined war relief organizations.) We gave \$10 on the first call by the Y. M. C. A. for war recreation fund.

Our Chapter and the Woman's Club of Butte were the first two organizations to sell Thrift Stamps. In the first six days of selling we disposed of \$1903 worth of stamps. Members have given days at a time to Liberty Bond selling, War Chest work, Thrift Stamp selling, and our teacher members have devoted hours to writing questionnaires.

Fruit and jelly were sent to sick soldiers in Butte in December, 1917. We donated the use of our Chapter room in the Library Building to the Red Cross as an office for the period of the war.

We cut down our refreshments to wafers and tea or coffee, to please Food Administrator Hoover, and all members signed conservation pledges. Magazines, books and a few Victrola records have been sent to soldiers and sailors.

In fact, dear fellow members, as your war Regent, and in consideration of the fact that nearly half of our membership is non-resident, I feel a great deal of pride in the war work accomplished by Silver Bow Chapter.

BERTHA TAFT KEITH,

Regent.

The Maryville Chapter (Maryville, Mo.) reports late, not from neglect, but because hearts and minds were busy at work that could not wait. In our busy surgical dressings unit both teacher and captain were members of our own Chapter. Many of the Daughters were leaders in local Red Cross work, one a county inspector of surgical dressings, another county inspector of garments, and a goodly number were instructors.

An electric cutting machine was presented by the Daughters to the Red Cross, purchased with money from the sale of tickets for the play "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Ten dollars was also donated to Red Cross. The money we formerly used to buy flowers for special occasions was voted to war relief work.

A Tag Day added \$50 to the Belgian Relief Fund; \$29.50 was sent to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tilloloy, France; \$48 was donated to our own State D. A. R. Ambulance Fund, \$35 to united War Work, \$25 to Y. M. C. A. The sum of \$20 was gladly given to the "Camp Mother's Fund." Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$98.50 were purchased by the Chapter. A beautiful American flag was presented to the Home Guards.

Upon her retirement from office, our Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Bell, after paying the first year's expenses, gave to the Chapter for their adoption the French orphan, Suzanne Coloner,

eleven years old. The Chapter gladly accepted the charge and immediately planned and sent the little girl an attractive and useful Christmas box. Due to the efforts of the Daughters, on October 7th a "Minute of Prayer for Our Boys" was instituted, the church and school bells ringing the hour at high noon. Our Betsy Ross Club was not intended for permanent organization, yet we noticed many more flags displayed in the homes than ever before, due, in part, to the influence of the "club." Very decided indorsement was given the movement to have only the English language taught in our secondary schools.

Although war relief has been our slogan, local work has not been neglected. The old cemetery within our city limits, our special charge, has been cared for, and an amount given toward the upkeep of the public rest rooms. Since the last report thirteen members have been added to our Chapter and two lost by transfer.

A most comprehensive report from the National Congress was given by our delegate, Mrs. E. D. Mills. It was presented in book form, with many interesting pictures and clippings, and the Chapter voted to place it among the archives.

In 1918 memorial service was held in the Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. S. A. Coile, officiating, all patriotic orders attending in a body. In 1918 memorial service was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Gilbert S. Cox, and was made especially impressive by the attendance of all patriotic organizations, including the new Home Guards, and, most interesting of all, our returned soldiers were there. It was a service not to be forgotten. Many were there whose hearts were full of gratitude because their loved ones were safe at home; sad hearts were there, too, because some have not returned, and never may.

Our annual "parlor bazaar" brought \$56 into the treasury, and was an event of pleasure as well as profit. Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. H. Connelly, of Kansas City, who wrote the prologue of the movie "Betsy Hall," we were able to present the play for Washington's Birthday entertainment, giving us \$79 and the enjoyment of a delightful evening.

Miss Olive DeLuce, of the State Normal Faculty, and one of our Daughters, has been honored with the chairmanship of the committee on "Biographical Data and Service Record of Soldiers and Sailors of Nodaway County."

Mrs. C. C. CORWIN,

Historian.

The Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) far exceeds the combined glories of past

achievements attained by its active participation in important local, national and international efforts.

The Chapter has maintained one of the largest Red Cross branches in Chicago. Under the management of Mrs. Thomas H. Shaughnessy, the Red Cross chairman with her many assistants was able to turn out, to date (March, 1919): Surgical dressings, 56,834; knitted goods, 2447; hospital garments, 700; refugee garments, 100.

A large number of Daughters contributed several hundred comfort kits and hundreds of Christmas packages for our soldiers. Two hundred dollars was contributed to the Red Cross by our Chapter. One Daughter purchased \$250 worth of yarn, which she gave to crippled knitters, making it possible to contribute 110 knitted articles.

Total of Liberty Bonds bought by members, \$502,000; total sold by members, \$176,000. Through the Daughters were bought and sold for 1918 Liberty Bonds totalling \$678,000. We were presented by the Bond Committee with the honor flag for bond sales.

The Chapter gave a party, and the proceeds, \$500, was donated to the State Council of National Defense. The Chapter voted to give Americanization \$15 per month. Twenty-five dollars was donated to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; \$20 for flowers; a large number of playing cards, records, thirty games, pictures, miscellaneous articles. One hundred books, magazines, jellies and marmalade were also sent.

Mrs. Wilhelm A. Meyer, Chairman of Historical Spots, and her committee, have sent to the Treasurer General, for the Chicago Chapter, \$700 for a Tilloloy, France, cottage and furnishings. There will be a bronze tablet placed upon the cottage, with the following inscription: "Erected by the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in honor of their Honorary State Regent, Mrs. George A. Lawrence." Two French orphans have been adopted by the Chicago Chapter. One member adopted ten French orphans. Four French soldiers and one Belgian soldier have also been adopted. A large number of useful garments have been sent to Belgians.

The Chapter membership has been steadily increasing the past year, through the efficiency of Mrs. T. Henry Green, Chairman of the Membership Committee. March, 1918, there were enrolled 784 members; March, 1919, the membership had increased to 803 members.

Our Flag Day, last June, was a most delightful celebration, with a patriotic reception at the Art Institute. Three Chapters, *viz.*, the Henry Dearborn, Kaskaskia and the De Walt

Machlin, were invited to celebrate with us. The guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Lowden and the commanding officers of the Army and Navy. Mrs. Frank Rivilo Fuller, Regent of our Chapter, was most charming in her cordiality to her Daughters and guests. She little dreamed (nor did her friends) that a tragedy was so soon to enter her then happy life, which would deprive her of an only son. We learned later that she and her little daughter had gone to California. In February the board received her final resignation, accepting it with deep regret.

Mrs. T. Henry Green, First Vice Regent, who had been Acting Regent during the whole year, succeeded to the Regency.

The honor roll of the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., is made up of 105 sons. Aside from these, there are 10 brothers, 5 husbands, 11 nephews, 10 grandsons, 12 sons-in-law and 3 sisters, making 156 stars on our service flag. Four of these brave blue stars have been touched with the magic wand and changed to gold. We have four silver stars. One of our Daughters heroically gave to our country two of her sons (her all), who made the supreme sacrifice. One aviator got a Distinguished Service Cross. Ten boys from the Sons of the Republic, "George Washington Club," are in service. One has received a Croix de Guerre. One star is for Miss Alice Pratt, a member of Hospital Unit No. 11, and one for Miss Gail Meyer, reported called to France.

A reception and Victory Luncheon was given in honor of the anniversary of George Washington's Birthday at the La Salle Hotel.

The Chapter had an Americanization Day, with appropriate addresses and music, in February. A charter member, Mrs. W. S. Everett, celebrated her eightieth birthday with a large reception, March 1, 1919, to which the board and many friends were invited.

Sixty-eight members of the Chapter have reported as taking the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Mrs. James A. Lowry presented the Chapter with beautiful hand-made flags of our Allies, which, with our American flag, make a most wonderful stand of colors to display at our monthly meetings.

ESCALINE WARWICK BAKER,
Historian.

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Me.). The annual meeting of our Chapter was held Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at the Normal School building, when reports were submitted and accepted and officers for the ensuing year chosen. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. Geneva Presson; Vice Regent, Mrs. Wilma C. Dolbier; Secretary, Miss F. Evelyn Butler; Treasurer,

Mrs. Maud Goodwin; Registrar, Miss Isie Linscott; Historian, Mrs. Katherine Dascombe; Chaplain, Miss Nellie Farmer.

Flag Day and the anniversary field day was held June 25, 1918, at Hillcrest. The Asa Whitcomb Chapter, of Kingfield, and Jonathan True Chapter, of Phillips, were invited to attend. Dinner was served in the summer dining room, at 1 o'clock, for forty-three guests, forty-two members and one visitor. After dinner the Regent, Mrs. Geneva Presson, welcomed the invited guests, and then turned the programme for the remainder of the afternoon over to the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

It was reported that about ten graves are decorated in town each year, and between twenty and thirty around town. Mrs. Harriet Keyes gave a brief sketch of the twenty or thirty Revolutionary soldiers who had lived and been buried in and near Farmington, after which the guests were taken in autos over a route leading past several of the historic places to which Mrs. Keyes had referred in her sketch. Upon their return to Hillcrest, all assembled on the spacious porch and listened to reports. These reports showed that war work in some form has been the principal business of the Chapters.

The Colonial Daughters voted to send a message of sympathy to the families of soldiers from Company K who have lost their lives in the war. Also, to send a greeting to the two oldest members of the Chapter, who were unable to be present, Mrs. Mary Butler Norton and Mrs. Henrietta Wood Fairbanks. Both these esteemed members died during the year, Mrs. Norton on August, 30, 1918, at the age of ninety-five years, and Mrs. Fairbanks, February 20, 1919, aged ninety-three years. A brief sketch of the lives of both these aged ladies has been sent to the Remembrance Book for publication.

It may be of interest to state that the November meeting of Colonial Daughters was held with Mrs. Fairbanks, in her apartments at Hotel Willows, Farmington, and was much enjoyed by all, Mrs. Fairbanks taking her usual keen interest in the work of the Chapter and in greeting her friends.

The Daughters of Colonial Chapter have identified themselves closely with the work of the local Red Cross Chapter, and have confined most of their activities in war work to this organization, several having served as officers or given faithful and efficient service in other ways.

The Chapter has appropriated money for the National Liberty Loan and to the restoration of Tilloloy fund. Five dollars has also been

sent to the Martha Berry School, and a French war orphan has been adopted for one year.

The Chapter has lost five members by death during the year, and one demit has been granted.

KATHERINE DASCOMBE,
Historian.

Saint Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minn.) has the honor of being the first formed in the State of Minnesota. This was in 1891, with Mrs. Reese M. Newport as Regent. It is also the largest Chapter in the State, having a membership of 235, with a gain of forty in the past two years.

The annual meeting of our Chapter was held last year at the home of one of our members, Mrs. Alexander Milne. After the election of officers, Mrs. Huldah Harold Bain spoke to us very entertainingly on the subject of Mexico and the Orient. At this meeting we voted to send a check for \$100 to our local Red Cross for use in their noble work.

The June meeting was held at the Town and Country Club, where we were entertained by a delightful talk by Doctor Abbott, of Boston, which, conducted under the auspices of our Chapter, netted us the welcome sum of \$448, later invested by the Chapter in War Savings Stamps. Much credit is due Mrs. E. W. Osborne, one of our sincere workers, who had secured the services of Doctor Abbott for the purpose.

The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Welch. Mrs. C. A. Severance spoke to us on the subject of war work, and it was decided that we give a thousand glasses of jelly to the boys at the aviation camp and at Fort Snelling.

We celebrated the signing of the peace armistice by a Liberty Meeting, November 18th, at the University Club, which meetings will become a part of the schedule of the year. Mrs. George C. Squires, one of our ex-State Regents and member of our Chapter, and Rev. M. Cross, of St. John's Church, were the speakers on this occasion. The musical programme arranged by Mrs. E. C. Leedy, our Chairman of Programme Committee, was entirely patriotic in its character and was greatly enjoyed by all. The words of one of the songs were written by Mrs. George C. Squires, the title being "Fight On, Fight On."

On December 10th we held a called meeting at the Wilder Building to discuss the proposed memorial to the Minnesota boys who had served in the war. On the motion of Mrs. Henry Nichols, Vice Regent, we voted to co-operate with the city in a fitting memorial.

The Chapter has been most zealous in its war work. Among its accomplishments are \$448 in War Savings Stamps, a large flag given

to the Girls' Home School by the Regent, Mrs. Edward Feldhauser; forty large woolen afghans sent to French wounded through the Red Cross. Mrs. George C. Squires was the starter and manager of the Red Cross Lane, a salvage shop, which netted the Red Cross, in the short space of ten weeks, \$10,775.

The Regent of the St. Paul Chapter was the Chairman of the D. A. R. Red Cross Shop, one of the largest Red Cross Units in St. Paul, where the Daughters of the Chapters of St. Paul and their friends performed their Red Cross duties. The number of compresses made by the St. Paul Chapter in this unit, and with their churches, was approximately 250,000. Machine-made articles made by the Chapter, 6000. Of knitted articles: pairs of socks, 3800; sweaters, 410; helmets, seven, and wristlets, two pairs.

We have a Special Service Committee, of which our ex-State Regent, Mrs. William Liggett, is the chairman, assisted by Mrs. D. M. Emmons and Mrs. E. W. Osborne. The committee have been most assiduous in their efforts to entertain, welcome and make it as comfortable as possible for our boys in uniform.

On Washington's Birthday the Daughters of the Twin Cities entertained 1600 men at Fort Snelling. Mrs. William Liggett was General Chairman for St. Paul, Mrs. Frank H. Jerrard was Chairman of Decorations, and Mrs. D. M. Emmons was chairman of costumes. These ladies represented the St. Paul Chapter, assisted by the members of the board. The Chapter

contributed fifty cakes, thirty pounds of fine candy and \$55 in money toward the expenses of the entertainment.

The St. Paul Chapter has contributed its full quota towards the National Society's Liberty Bonds, \$230. One of our members, Mrs. R. W. Osborne, has presented the Chapter with a large service flag, having fifty stars, one of which is a gold star in honor of George Squires, the brave young aviator, son of our beloved member, Mrs. George C. Squires, who lost his life May 13, 1918. He was first lieutenant of the 17th Aero Squadron, United States Army.

The Regent, Mrs. Feldhauser, is a member of the Belgian Relief Society, and has adopted one Belgian orphan.

Three of our members have served with the Red Cross in France during the past year.

The Chapter has given \$25 to Comforts Kits Section of the Red Cross, and owns, as a Chapter, six Liberty Bonds. Liberty Bonds taken by individual members, \$23,500, and many members of the Chapter not heard from. One of our members, Mrs. F. C. Kendrick, presented the Chapter with a \$100 Liberty Bond.

The St. Paul Chapter has, in fact, completed a strenuous year, and is planning to do much in the way of Americanization under the leadership of Mrs. C. Treat Speer, who has given years to the study.

GOODE KING FELDHAUSER,
Regent.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE

By William Collins

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6400a. ROGERS.—Mathew Rogers lived in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1745, later moved to Hampshire Co., Va. Wanted, name of his wife with dates of b, m, d and Rev record, he having been a pensioner, according to "Rev Soldiers of Va." Did William, son of Mathew Rogers, b. Mar. 6, 1768 (?), render service in the Rev?

(2) BRAKE.—John Brake was a Rev pensioner, was twice married, (1st) Elizabeth Wetherholt, (2d) Catharine Shook. Wanted, Rev record with dates of b, m and d of John Brake and wives, also would like to get in touch with some one who can and will give me a biographical sketch of him and his wives, especially the last wife.

(3) SOLES.—William Soles was a Rev pensioner from Va. Would like to know if he had a son Peter. If so, would like his Rev record with all necessary data.

(4) PARKS.—Parks m Elizabeth Newman, and lived in Highland Co., O., early in the last century. Would like name and Rev data.—C. B. S.

6401. COX.—There is a William Cox on record as having served in Rev, in an organization of Maryland troops. Who did he marry and what were the names of his children? Tradition states he lived in Baltimore Co., Md.—L. P.

6403. WORLEY.—There is a record of one John Worley having served in Penn. Reg., Capt. Bordes' Co., Col. Francis Johnston's Reg., 5th Penn., Rev War. Who did he marry and what were the names of his children? Was he a native of Pa.?—L. K. D.

(2) JONES.—There was a Benjamin Jones, who m Elizabeth Foster and lived at Wilkes-

bow, N. C., after the Rev. He had a bro, Geo. Jones, who m Phoebe Foster, sister of Elizabeth. This family of Jones were supposed to have moved from Orange Co., Va., abt 1784. Can anyone tell if this Benjamin Jones served in Rev War? Also the dates of his b, d and his father's name. Elizabeth Foster Jones d Sept. 13, 1848.—M. B. W.

6404. KERCHER.—The Pa. Archives give the names of Christian, Fredrick, Geo. Fredrick, Jacob, John and Martin Kercher as having served in Rev War. An ancestor of mine, Gotfried or Godfrey Kercher, m Margaret Nanchpough. He was b March 7, 1732. He had son named John Michael, b April 26, 1764, who served the last two years of Rev. I have not been able to find record of service under name of Michael, as he was generally known. Think he might have been the "John" mentioned above. Can anyone tell if these men were brothers or give the record of Godfrey Kercher's marriage or service in Rev?—L. P.

6405. BATCHELDER.—Wanted, parentage of Hannah Batchelder, b March 29, 1766, d Nov. 10, 1853, m Daniel Post, of Post Mills, Vt.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, parentage of Ruth Williams, of Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, Conn.; she d 1806. M Capt. John Riley, of Wethersfield.—L. J.

6406. CROCKETT. — James Crockett, of Wytherville, Va., was b in 1750, died Feb. 10, 1826. M Mary Drake, dau of Samuel Drake and his wife, Mary (or Polly) Cox, in 1771. He was a son of John William Crockett, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, in 1732, and his wife, Esther Thompson, of Donegal, Ireland, a Presbyterian Minister to Colonies. His sister, Ann Agnes Crockett, m John Montgomery, Nov. 28, 1853 (Bible record). Did

either James Crockett or his father serve in the Rev? If so, official proof of service is desired.

(2) RICE.—Holman Rice was b Feb. 28, 1758, m Jane Morris, Oct. 19, 1780. He was b in Va., some say in Prince Edward Co., others in Albemarle and others near Richmond. Was he in the Rev? Had a son, Theodoric Bland, and was an ardent Presbyterian.—M. O. G.

6407. GORDON-HAYNES-BROOKS.—John Gordon, b in N. C., Feb. 12, 1745, just north of Albemarle Sound, m 1773, Anne Haynes, sister of Thos. Haynes (one of Marions' men), and lived in Halifax Co., Tenn., or N. C. After the Rev, John Gordon moved to Hawkins Co., in East Tenn., then to Smith Co., Tenn., then to Trigg Co., Ky., where he and Ann d (1815). Their son Thomas m Elizabeth Brooks, Apr. 30, 1812. The names of John Gordon's father and mother desired. Did they come direct from Scotland? Give brothers' and sisters' names. Who were the parents of Anne Haynes and of Elizabeth Brooks?

(2) FIELD.—William Field, b June 3, 1808, d 1861, m 1835, Mary Young, b 1815, d 1880, dau of Dr. Henry Young, of Trimble Co., Ky. He m Ellen Kirby. Did Dr. Young serve as surgeon in Rev War? Give proof.—N. F. H.

6408. LAMBERT.—The Lambert genealogy requested, and Rev service, with proof.—L. R. L.

6409. WATKINS.—Information desired abt Samuel Watkins, name given in the History of the Old Cheraws Indians. He was under Amos Wuedham, year 1782. My family of Watkins came from Wales and first settled in Va. One m a woman named "From Veal." Our branch emigrated from Eastern Va. to N. C., settling in the Co. of Bath. My great-grandfather was Levin Watkins, and we have a copy of a deed he and his wife executed in 1773 in Edgecombe Co., N. C. He m second the dau of John Becton, and lived in Duplin Co., N. C. Levin Watkins had bros, Peter and Mitchell. He was a member of the convention at Fayetteville, representing Duplin Co., in 1789. He was in the N. C. Senate from 1790 to 1803. He was probably b in the Co. of Bath or Pitt or Edgecombe, N. C., abt 1750, and d abt 1815.

(2) WILLIAMS.—How can I find proof that my great-grandfather, Robin Williams, from Duplin Co., N. C., was in the battle of Moores Creek, during the Rev War? A cousin, Black Cot, of Warsaw, N. C., told me he remembered hearing his mother tell, "After the battle of Moores Creek, Williams' horse came home; all gave him up as dead, but next day up walked Robin." Robin Williams came from Wales.

(3) ISLER.—The Colonial and State records of N. C., Vol. 4, p. 884, William Isler is

recorded as Lieut. of Militia, commission dated Jan., 1755. William Isler m Hester, the sister of Col. John Pugh Williams, of the Rev. My father was Thaddeus Hargett Watkins; my mother, my father's 3d cousin, was Hettie Cooper. My grandmother was Ann Isler Simmons, her parents were George Washington and Hester Kornegey Simmons. His father was Daniel Simmons and his mother Penelope Hargett—also Hester Kornegey Simmons' (wife of George Washington Simmons) mother was Hester Hargett, and Hester and Penelope Hargett's father was Peter Hargett and their mother was Ann Isler. Ann Isler's father was William Isler, of military fame.—J. R. E.

6410. DEYGERT.—Can anyone tell me the names of the parents of Marguaret Deygert, who m 1781, De Wold Dietrich, a Rev soldier, buried at Frankfort, N. Y., who was one of the defenders of Cherry Valley, during Walter Butler's Raid?—C. W. H.

6411. McNABB.—William McNabb's record is found in Pa. State Library. William McNabb, private in Capt. John Brisban's Co., Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Author St. Clair, Col., from Jan. 5 to Nov. 25, 1776. The name next appears as a private in Capt. James Mercer's Co., Fifth Battalion, Lancaster Co. Militia, commanded by Col. James Crowford, Jan. 9, 1777. He also served as a private in Capt. Wm. Skiles' Co., Lancaster Co. Militia, and in Capt. Henry Kendrick's Co., East Side Lampeter Township, Lancaster Co. Militia, year not stated. He was mustered out of Wm. Skiles' Co., on May 28, 1789. See page 101, Vol. 2, Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, and pages 85, 460, 656, Vol. 7, Penna. Archives, Fifth Series; also Penna. Archives, Vol. 3, p. 561, Sixth Series. Am very anxious for information regarding this Rev soldier.—C. G. S.

6412. GARWOOD.—Ancestry and descendants desired of John Garwood, of Culpeper Co., Va. The descendants, most of them at least, emigrated to Ohio and later two sons came to Perry Co., Ill. Did he serve in Rev War? Is there a Garwood Genealogy?

(2) DAVIS-MUSSIE.—Wanted, ancestry, father, mother and brothers of Lucy Davis (1760-1827), who m Thomas Mussie (1762-1832). They were b and m in Albemarle Co., Va., and d in Ky., Adair Co., where they emigrated (1817). Will was probated at Columbia, Adair Co., Ky., Apr. 2, 1832. They had eight children.—M. G.

6413. BASSETT.—Did Henry Bassett, of Westfield, Mass., render any patriotic or military service during the Rev period? Henry Bassett m Mary Percy, Nov. 13, 1769. Wanted, dates, of b of each, and record of their children.—J. B. S.

6414. LEWIS.—Wanted, ancestry and family of Esther Lewis, b May 28, 1744, who m Abijah Wood, March 22, 1764, and lived in Draent, Mass. Abijah Wood served in the Rev.

(2) WILKINS.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Wilkins, who m John Washer, March 3, 1735, Middleton, Mass. Is there Rev service in this line?—M. H. W.

6415. KIRKPATRICK.—Hugh Alexander Kirkpatrick was b in Sumner Co., Tenn., 1774. M Isabella Stuart, b 1777, whose father was Archibald Stuart, supposed to have been from Va. Genealogical information desired. Did either of their fathers render patriotic service?—H. T. S.

6416. CURTIS.—Zachariah Curtis lived in Chesterfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. Both he and his son Zachariah Curtis, Jr., rendered service during the Rev War. Can anyone give me the dates of Zachariah Curtis, Sr., b, d, m, and wives' maiden name, and the names of his children?

(2) KELSO.—Hugh Kelso lived in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., and served from that town during the Rev War. Did he have a dau, Susannah, who m Francis S. Black on Feb. 23, 1796, in Chester? Any information about the Kelso-Black families is desired.—C. A. C.

6417. ANDERSON.—James^r Anderson, b in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents, settled in Penna. When a young man m a Miss McLanelian, native of Pa. In 1725, went to Augusta Co., Va., on an exploring expedition, and returned to Pa. for family and settled near old stone church, Agusta Co., Va. A son, James, fought in the Continental line. Wanted, Rev record. He m Isabel or Isabella King. And John, wife Frances Clarke, dau of Joseph Clarke and Mary Reynolds, served in War of 1812. Rev and War of 1812 services wanted and other family history.

(2) CHRISTIAN.—John Christian's dau, Isabella Christian, m John King. Isabella Christian's name spelled Isabel and Eysabellow. Wanted, any information pertaining to Rev services or family history of Christian in Va.

(3) KING.—John King, son of Robert King, John King m Isabel Christian (Isabella, etc). Isabel King m James Anderson. John King attended Lin Kling Spring Church, Fisherville, Va. Rev service of John King, with family history, wanted.—E. P. H.

6418. BOARDMAN.—Information of one Elijah Boardman, of Wethersfield, Conn., who served in the Rev War (date of enlistment and discharge) is desired. His family received money and land from U. S. Government. Later he m Miss Nancy Deming, of Wethersfield, Conn.—N. N. B.

6419. RUSH.—I am trying to establish my

ancestry from Chas. G. Rush, of Ala., to Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence.—E. R. H.

6420. MILLS.—Corporal Edw. Mills was killed at Fort Griswold, Conn., 1781. When, where and whom did he m? He left a widow and son, Edward. His widow afterwards m a Mr. Smith and moved to N. Y. This son, Edward Mills, m Locina Stewart on the Delaware in N. Y., when? Who was Locina Stewart's father? Is there Rev service there?

(2) TAYLOR.—Eben Taylor m Clarissa Stout, a descendant of Richard and Penelope (Van Princess) Stout. Was a son of Elihu Taylor and his wife Sarah. Eben Taylor was b in N. Y. State. Elihu's father was Samuel Taylor. Dates and Rev data desired.

(3) WRIGHT.—The Chieftain of the Clan MacGregor fled to America under the name of Wright; said name was kept by the family. They moved from N. Y. to Penna., among the Quakers. One branch, Gabriel Wright or his father, moved to Ky. Gabriel's children were: Sarah m Stephen Cory, Jonathan, John, Job m Polly Cook, David, Roda m Stephen Cory, Hosea and Caleb, who m Mary Ann Sleeth, a descendant of Lord Leet, or Leith, of Eng. Caleb was in the War of 1812. Wanted, dates for Gabriel's wife, her name and his father's name. Was it Gabriel or his father who fought in the Rev?

ANSWERS

2802. TOULINSON.—I am descended from Wm. Toulinson, of N. C. Tradition states they were Scotch. A town clerk in Rockingham Co., N. C., found that a family of that name had lived there, and gave me a list containing the names Wm., Thos., Alex. and Wildey or Willey Toulinson. Our line was Wm., who had sons Thos. and Wildey, who removed to Ky., and from there to Brownsville, White Co., Ill., in the late 1700's or early 1800's. Their dau, Catherine Toulinson, when very young, m a Mr. Hammond, and had ten sons. After his death, she m a Mr. Blackstone. She is buried here on the old Blackstone farm.—*Jannette Burlingham, Shullsburg, Wis.*

2896. BLUE.—My troubles begin with a Fannie or Frances Blue, who was probably about the age of her husabnd, Zador Howard, who was b 1787 or 1789. Great-grandmother Fannie Blue was supposed to have been b in Va. (but may have been b in Ohio). Her husband was b in Pa., and they lived in Fayette and Athens Co., Ohio. Fannie's children were Wm. (our ancestor), James, Andrew Jackson, Philip; Nancy, m Baumgartner; Sarah, m Donovan; Elizabeth, m Reed; Rachael, m Cullern; Priscilla, m Oates; Eliza, m Bucks; Susan, m Jewett. Can you put me

in touch with anyone who has records of the Blue family?—*Jannette Burlingham*, Shullsburg, Wis.

4074. *WALMESLEY-ROBINSON*.—I have the service of McKinney Robinson, verified, and will be glad to share it.—*Mrs. D. G. Powell*, 1405 Washington Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.

4448. *FOOTE*.—The parents of Sylvanus Foote, b in Lee, Mass., Mar. 17, 1811, were Sylvanus and Abigail (Bradley) Foote. If the questioner cared to know, I could give the history of two of the brothers of Sylvanus (Jr.), who went west and had a romantic and tragic history. Their names were Francis and Jared Bradley Foote.—*Mrs. R. H. Kinney*, 1112 Oberlin Ave., Lorain, Ohio.

4547. *JACKSON*.—I am tracing the Middleton line back to Rev service, through the Jackson family. Am sure I can assist you.—*Mrs. Robert Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo.

4618. *CARR*.—Am trying to get the record of John Carr (my g-grandfather), who served in the Rev War, as a member of the 3d S. C. Regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson. He enlisted Jan. 4, 1778, according to report of the adjutant general of the War Department. Genealogical record of said John Carr requested.—*Mrs. J. F. Boyd*, 111 Holston Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.

4825. *SMITH*.—Captain John Smith removed from Franklin Co., Va., to Montgomery. This family of Smith intermarried with the Hatchers, Haines, Tefwich, Jetters and other well-known families.—*Mrs. R. M. Rowland*, 2525 6th Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.

4998. *WOODS*.—The "Woods-McAfee Memorial," by Rev. Neander Woods, gives the second as William, son of William and Elizabeth Bustard, of Albemarle Co., Va. William Bustard, Jr., lived in Wythe Co., Va. m Jane, dau of Michael Jr. and Ann Woods. Michael Jr. was son of Michael and Mary (Cambell) Woods; Michael Woods, Sr., was the son of John and Elizabeth Worsop Woods. They were English-Irish, and I have the names of the families to the year 1534.—*Mrs. Childs*.

5172. *ALLEN*.—Regarding Ethan Allen's brothers' Rev service: I am a descendant from Elizabeth Allen (b Dinwiddie Co., Va., July 3, 1773, m Abraham Spain), supposed to have been a niece of Ethan Allen, but I do not know which of his brothers was her father. She and her husband moved in 1813 to Rutherford Co., N. C., and in 1815 to Knox Co., Ind., moving in 1819 to Gibson Co., Ind., where they remained. Ethan Allen's brothers saw service in the Rev, except Levi. He was associated with the Green Mountain Boys, prior to the Revolution, but his sympathies during the War seem to have been largely pro-British. He joined British forces in S. C., and

made journeys to Southern States for land speculation. He had a dau in Bethlehem School, Penna. He d in Burlington, Vt. Can trace the Allen ancestry to Queen Elizabeth's time in England. There are works which would be helpful. "Descendants of Samuel Allen, of Windsor, Conn.," by Orrin P. Palmer, deals with his family, and "A Biographical History of Litchfield Co., Conn.," by Payne K. Kilbourne, contains genealogies of some of Ethan's brothers. Such works are rare, and can be found only in genealogical collections. I have some data concerning Ethan's other brothers.—*Mrs. G. W. Beattie*, Highland, Cal.

6020. *SIMS*.—There are three branches of the Sims family in the U. S., probably not related to each other. One branch, from Wetram Towers (sometimes spelled Yetram Towers), a small town on the Scottish border. The first Sims of this Branch was Beuth Sims, killed in the battle of Hastings. The first Sims of this branch who immigrated to America was John Sims. Cannot connect them with our branch of the family. Another branch came from England, probably as Mormon converts; I cannot connect them with our family. Another branch came from Scotland, possibly from the Highlands; this seems to be our branch of the family. William Sims, Sr. (great-great-grandfather), was living in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1740, with his wife, Martha. No record of his children, except as noted below. One brother, James, was a wealthy slaveholder in Ky. Another brother, John, was a member of Congress from same State. An uncle, Thomas Sims, was killed in the Rev War. William, Sr. was probably b in Scotland. His son, William Sims 2d (great-grandfather), b in Culpeper Co., Va., May 14, 1760—15 years before the Rev War. Wife's name was Amelia Russell. Children: Larkin, Mary, Joshua, James, William (3d), Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Thomas, Ann, Martha, Lewis. William Sims, 2d was a soldier in the Rev War, and was drawing a pension when he d in Indiana in 1844. His son, William 3d (grandfather), b in Culpeper Co., Va., March 3, 1787. Children of William Sims, 3d: Page, Wyley, William Ortiz, John Strange, Elijah (my father), Ann, Mary. Extracts from the "Pension Office and War Department" show that one William Sims served as private in Captain Andrew Wallace's company, 12th Va. Regiment, Rev War. He enlisted March 1, 1777, to serve three years, and his name last appears on a roll dated Dec. 24, 1777, with remark, "Missing since battle of Oct. 4." He is reported on the rolls for Sept. and Oct., 1777, as "Absent, wounded." Further: "The records of this office show that one William Sims enlisted Feb. 12, 1778, in Capt. Charles Flemming's

company, 7th Va. Regiment. He was transferred to Lieut. Col. Wm. Heath's company, 3d and 7th Va. Regiment, in June, 1778; to Maj. Webb's company, 5th Va. Regiment, in May, 1779. Was promoted to sergeant, Feb. 16, 1778; re-enlisted as a private Jan. 16, 1779, to serve during the war, and his name last appears on the roll, dated near Morristown, Dec. 9, 1779, which bears the remark, "Com'd South." We have no evidence that William Sims, Sr. was in the war, hence the conclusion William Sims 2d enlisted, and after being wounded in Oct., 1777, must have been mustered out of the service, and again enlisted.—*M. Z. Sims*, 249 N. Hayes Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.

6064. (5) McDONALD.—Alexander R. McDonald (McDaniel), b Nov. 23, 1789, probably near Hillsburg, Orange Co., N. C., d Sept. 12, 1852, in Andrew Co., Mo. Was a soldier (a sergeant) in the War of 1812, probably serving with Orange Co. (N. C.) troops. In the year 1833 he resided in Parker Co., Ind., and later removed to Andrew Co., Mo. He may at one time have resided in Ky. His first wife's name was Baker. It might have been "Ann Eliza," as that seems to have been a family name. By this marriage there were two children: (1) Nathaniel Greene, who d in Oregon. (2) Eliza Margaret, b Feb. 10, 1817, d Mar. 31, 1847, in Andrew Co., Mo. M Daniel Underwood, May 26, 1836, in Pardon Co., Ind.; removed during the 40's to Mo. Her husband was b in Chatham Co., N. C.—*Mrs. Luella Britt*, 1608 Coening Ave., Parsons, Kan.

6077. HIRST.—I am a descendant of John Hirst, through his dau Judith, who m Edward Cunard, of Loudon Co., Va., June 9, 1772. Have you been able to procure a history of the Hirst family or find any Rev service? Have you the dates of the b, m and d of John Hirst and his wife, who came to America in 1737?—*Miss M. A. Copeland*, Round Hill, Va.

6081. PIERSON.—My g-grandmother, Eliza Pierson, m Hood, lived in Cumberland Co., N. J. One dau of this marriage was my grandmother, who m Adrian Moore, son of Hosea Moore, who lived in Bridgeton, N. J. Adrian Moore and family went west to Cincinnati, O., to live abt 1838 or 1839, and Great-grandmother Hood, then a widow, with them. Later Grandfather Moore moved to Davenport, Iowa. When I was a child Great-grandmother Eliza Pierson Hood lived at my home at intervals, also with another dau. I remember, while at my home, she visited relatives in

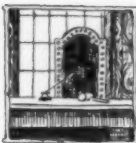
Indianapolis, Ind., whose name was Pierson, or where the wife was Pierson before marriage. There was a bro, John Pierson, and, I think, another, whose name was Newman Pierson. My grandmother, Jane Pierson Hood Moore, died when my mother was 3 years old. The other dau, Lizzie Hood Auet, d after I was old enough to remember her. She has a dau living, so far as I know, and I hope to hear from her soon regarding many of the details of which I am ignorant. My mother d three years ago. I am inclined to think Capt. Azel Pierson is my great-grandmother's father. She was abt 95 when she d; was b abt 1785. I have letters written from Bridgeton, N. J., by my great-grandfather Moore to his son Adrian, then living at Davenport, Iowa. One is dated Nov. 24, 1851. He was a school master in his younger years and a surveyor. There must be records in Cumberland Co., to substantiate facts.—*Mrs. F. D. Martland*, Cherokee, Iowa.

6084. WHIPPLE.—Information can be obtained of Thomas and Nellie Whipple from the Genealogical Record of Capt. John Whipple, known as John the First, of Providence, R. I. The record can be found in the public library at Providence and Boston. Capt. John also lived in Mass., and is buried at Dorchester. I have a complete record of my branch of the Whipple family from Mathew Whipple, 1616, of Beking, Essex, England, but there is no mention of a Thomas or Nellie.—*Mrs. I. G. Rosella Whipple Sims*, Rooms 37, 38 and 39, Bimel Block, Portland, Indiana.

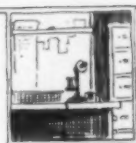
6104. SANFORD-WRIGHT.—James Wright, mentioned in the Congregational church records of Milford, Conn, m Hannah Sanford, of that place. They had several children, Joseph, b Nov. 1, 1713, in Durham, and m Eleanor Seward. Their son Joseph m Anna Camp, Dec. 27, 1776, and their dau Nancy, b 1817, m my great-grandfather, Newell Day, and came to Ohio, in 1823. I know nothing of the first generations of Wrights mentioned, nor their wives' families. The Sanfords are an old Nulford family.—*Mrs. Edward J. Douhet*, 9810 Dennison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

6111. HAYNES.—I entered the D. A. R. on the record of Peter Haynes, Rev soldier, through John Haynes, his son, and John Haynes, his grandson. I do not know who was the father of Peter Haynes.—*Mrs. Frank T. Holt*, 301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Wednesday, February 26, 1919

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters was called to order by the Recording Secretary General in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, February 26, 1919, at 3 P. M. Mrs. Talbott, Vice President General from Maryland, was elected Chairman of the meeting, in the absence of the President General.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalms 144 and 145, and the following prayer by Martin Luther:

"O Thou, my God! Do Thou, my God, stand by me, against all the world's wisdom and reason. *Oh, do it! Thou must do it!* Yea, Thou alone must do it! Not mine but Thine is the cause. For my own self I have nothing to do with these great and earthly lords. I would prefer to have peaceful days, and to be out of this turmoil. But Thine, O Lord, is this cause; it is righteous and eternal. Stand by me, thou true Eternal God! In no man do I trust. All that is of the flesh and savors of the flesh is here of no account. God, O God! dost Thou not hear me? Art Thou dead? No. Thou canst not die: Thou art only hiding Thyself. Hast Thou chosen me for this work? I ask Thee how I may be sure of this if it be Thy will; for I would never have thought, in all my life, of undertaking aught against such great lords. Stand by me, O God, in the name of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ, who shall be my defence and shelter, yea, my Mighty Fortress through the might and strength of Thy Holy Spirit. *God help me! Amen.*"

After a prayer by the Chaplain General, the members of the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording

Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston; *State Regent*, Miss Fletcher.

Before any reports were read, Miss Crowell touched on a question which had been raised as to the future requirements for Chapters already authorized or to be authorized if the proposed revision regarding the formation of Chapters should be adopted by the Congress. She stated that, as there seemed to be some doubt whether organizing regents, appointed previous to the Congress, would be permitted to organize with only eight new members if Congress should adopt the requirement of twenty-five new members in towns where another Chapter already existed, or if they must organize under the requirement in force at the time their organization was completed. As Recording Secretary General she took the matter up with the Parliamentarian, who agreed that the question was well put and it might be interpreted either way, and who recommended that the Board refrain from any further appointments of organizing regents until the proposed revision could be acted upon by Congress. Mrs. Pulsifer offered the following resolution: *In view of the fact that the requirements for the formation of Chapters may in all probability be changed during this coming Congress, Be it resolved, That no organizing regents be appointed at this meeting. The adoption of this resolution was moved by Miss Crowell. A vote by roll call was requested, the result being as follows: Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, aye; Miss Crowell, aye; Mrs. Fletcher, aye; Mrs. Johnston, aye; Mrs. Pulsifer, aye; Miss Grace M. Pierce, aye; Miss Fletcher, no. There being no tie, the*

Chairman did not vote. Six in favor of the resolution and one opposed.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 640 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer and seconded that the report be accepted and the Secretary cast the ballot. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 640 applicants, and the Chairman declared these applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported deceased since the last meeting, 251; resigned, 172; reinstated, 18, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 18 reinstated. Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot and the Chairman declared these former members reinstated. The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Nellie Farrow Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville,

Fla.; Mrs. Inez Hobart Parks, Garnett, Kan.; Mrs. Virginia Pocahontas Gray White, Flat River, Mo.; Mrs. Lelia Chapman Burgess, West Winfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, and Mrs. Zella Palmer Young, Bowman, North Dakota; Mrs. Hetty Beatty Hagan Low, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Annie Sawyer Jones, North, S. C.; Mrs. Marcia H. Fraser, Calvert, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Jackman Dana, New Haven, Vermont; Mrs. M. Ethel Kelley Kern, Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment:

Commodore Joshua Barney, Baltimore, Md.; Richard Henderson, Memphis, Tenn., and Wyoming, Wyoming, Ohio.

The following Chapters have been officially recorded organized since the February 4th Board meeting:

Esek Hopkins, at Providence, R. I.; Ellen Hardin Walworth, at New York City, N. Y.; Madam Rachel Edgar, at Paris, Ill.; Robert Rosamond, at El Dorado, and the Chapters at Little Rock and Searcy, Arkansas; Ponca City, at Ponca City, Okla.; Willows, at Willows, Cal., and the Chapter at Girard, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of this report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The minutes of the meeting, on motion, were adopted, and at 4:05 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1919-1920

President General

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1920)

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISS JEANIE D. BLACKBURN,
718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green, Ky.

MRS. SAMUEL MCKNIGHT GREEN,
3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER,
711 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

(Term of office expires 1921.)

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MRS. FRANK B. HALL,
27 May St., Worcester, Mass.

MRS. CHARLES H. AULL,
1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX,
West Point, Miss.

MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY,
Batesville, Ark.

MRS. BENJAMIN LADD PURCELL,
406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

MRS. JOHN P. HUME,
539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRERD,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN,
1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

MISS LOUISE H. COBURN, Bath, Me.

Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1919-1920

ALABAMA

MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON,
BIRMINGHAM.
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH,
MOBILE.

ARIZONA

MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG,
PHOENIX.
MRS. GEORGE L. REID,
TUCSON.

ARKANSAS

MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,
P. O. Box 584, PINEHURST, PINE BLUFF.
MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD,
2005 SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1502 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES,
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER,
269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.

COLORADO

MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE,
ALTA VISTA HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN,
803 SPENCE ST., BOULDER.

CONNECTICUT

MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL,
LITCHFIELD.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
SOUTHINGTON.

DELAWARE

MRS. GEORGE C. HALL,
706 WEST ST., WILMINGTON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MISS HILDA FLETCHER,
2230 CALIFORNIA ST., WASHINGTON.
MISS LILLIAN CHENOWETH,
1318 HARVARD ST., WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA

MRS. W. CHARLES McLEAN,
ORLANDO.
MRS. JOHN J. KINDRED,
DE LAND.

GEORGIA

MRS. JAMES S. WOOD,
SAVANNAH.
MRS. OSCAR T. PEEPLES,
CARTERSVILLE.

HAWAII

MRS. FRANCIS JUDD,
66 WYLIE ST., HONOLULU.

IDAHO

MRS. FRED KRESS,
CALDWELL.
MRS. JOSEPH T. YOUNG,
POCATELLO.

ILLINOIS

MRS. JOHN H. HANLEY,
724 W. BROADWAY, MONMOUTH.
MRS. H. E. CHUBBUCK,
GRAND VIEW AVE., PEORIA

INDIANA

MRS. FRANK FELTER,
1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.
MRS. OTTO ROTT,
611 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON.

IOWA

MRS. ARTHUR W. MANN,
OXAWA.
MRS. EDWARD P. SCHOENTGEN,
407 GLEN AVE., COUNCIL BLUFFS.

KANSAS

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON,
750 S. JUDSON ST., FORT SCOTT.

KENTUCKY

MRS. SAMUEL J. SHACKELFORD,
SHELBY ST., FRANKFORT.
MRS. C. D. CHENAUET,
LEXINGTON.

LOUISIANA

MRS. WILLIS B. GRAHAM,
SHREVEPORT.
MRS. GRAHAM SURGNOR,
MONROE.

MAINE

MRS. LUCY WOODHULL HAZLETT,
BANGOR.
MISS MAUDE E. MERRICK,
WATERVILLE.

MARYLAND

MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,
ELLIOTT CITY P. O.
MRS. WEEMS RIDOUT,
200 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST., ANNAPOLIS.

MASSACHUSETTS

MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON,
44 CLARK ST., BELMONT.
MRS. FRANKLIN F. SHUMWAY,
25 BELLEVUE AVE., MELROSE.

MICHIGAN

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
1012 W. MAIN ST., KALAMAZOO.
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL,
143 LAFAYETTE AVE., N. E., GRAND RAPIDS.

MINNESOTA

MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS,
2109 BLAISDELL AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
MRS. A. E. WALKER,
2103 EAST 1ST ST., DULUTH.

MISSISSIPPI

MRS. E. F. NOEL,
LEXINGTON.
MRS. JOHN MORRIS MORGAN,
COLUMBUS.

MISSOURI

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
6017 ENRIGHT AVE., ST. LOUIS.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD GEORGE,
4556 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY.

MONTANA

MRS. CHARLES A. BLACKBURN,
804 W. SILVER ST., BUTTE.
DR. MARY B. ATWATER,
516 HAYES AVE., HELENA.

NEBRASKA

MRS. F. I. RINGER,
935 D ST., LINCOLN.
MRS. C. S. SPENCER,
NORTH PLATTE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MRS. CHARLES W. BARRETT,
CLAREMONT.
MRS. LORIN WEBSTER,
PLYMOUTH.

NEW JERSEY

MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER,
1139 GIFFORD AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

NEW MEXICO

MRS. JAMES H. WROTH,
ALBUQUERQUE.
MRS. JAMES F. HINKLE,
ROSWEEL.

NEW YORK

MISS STELLA BROADHEAD,
JAMESTOWN.
MRS. CHARLES W. NASH,
8 LAFAYETTE ST., ALBANY.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
WINSTON-SALEM.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG,
VALLEY CITY.
MRS. J. M. MARTIN,
BISMARCK.

OHIO

MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS,
6719 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND.
MRS. JOHN TALMAN MACK,
712 WAYNE ST. SANDUSKY.

OKLAHOMA

MISS SARAH A. CRUMLEY,
ALVA.

OREGON

MRS. F. M. WILKINS
187 W. 9TH ST., EUGENE.
MRS. WALTER F. BURRELL,
827 HAWTHORN AVE., PORTLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
COOKSBURG.
MRS. H. GRANT DRIESBACH,
LEWISBURG.

RHODE ISLAND

MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
35 ANGELL ST., PROVIDENCE.
MISS EDITH MAY TILLEY,
THE WORTHEN, NEWPORT.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL,
CHERAW.
MRS. JOHN TRIMMER SLOAN,
COLUMBIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MRS. AMOS E. AYRES,
SIOUX FALLS.
MRS. FRANCIS W. WARRING,
YANKTON.

TENNESSEE

MRS. EDWIN A. PRICE,
2222 WEST END AVE., NASHVILLE.
MRS. L. M. SHORT,
BROWNSVILLE.

TEXAS

MRS. LIPSCOMB NORVELL
1628 FRANKLIN ST., BEAUMONT.
MRS. LOUIS J. WORTHAM,
100 PENN ST., FORT WORTH.

UTAH

MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER,
943 EAST 1ST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.
MRS. GEORGE V. LAWRY,
728 E. 2ND SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

VERMONT

MRS. HARRIS R. WATKINS,
BURLINGTON.
MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE,
BENNINGTON.

VIRGINIA

MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT,
ALEXANDRIA.
MRS. ROBERT L. PIERCE,
WYTHEVILLE.

WASHINGTON

MRS. GEORGE H. GOBLE,
1019 7TH AVE., SPOKANE.
MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON,
COMMERCE BLDG., EVERETT.

WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER,
BUCKHANNON.
MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12TH ST., WHEELING.

WISCONSIN

MRS. RUDOLPH B. HARTMAN
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.
MISS HELEN DORSET,
350 S. 6TH ST., LA CROSSE.

WYOMING

MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
CASPER.
MRS. MAURICE GROSHON,
CHEYENNE.

ORIENT

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

FLAG MAKERS, BADGE MANUFACTURERS

We have furnished
the badges for the
NATIONAL CONGRESS
for thirty years

Write us your wants.

MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS OF GENEALOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna.

Miss Martha Reid Robinson

Special Terms
for
South Carolina
Records

Genealogical
Research in
Southern States

NEWMAN,
GEORGIA

Research Work IN THE LIBRARIES OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
SIXTY CENTS AN HOUR
MRS. EUNICE P. PERKINS
617 Keefer Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.

PHONE, BRYANT 6563

CABLEGRAM VIROCAM

VIOLA ROOT CAMERON

Member
New York Genealogical
and Biographical Society

GENEALOGIST
ARTISTIC STATIONER
ANTIQUES

Bryant Building
47 West 42nd Street
New York City

MAGAZINE RENEWAL NOTICE

If your Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscription expires next month you will find a colored slip pasted on this page.

Make your renewal *at once*. It may be sent to the local chapter Magazine chairman, or to the Treasurer General. *Do this promptly*. A tardy reply obliges us to enter your subscription for a later issue of the Magazine.

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

D. A. R. RECOGNITION PIN

Official Emblem for Daily Use

Sterling silver bearing the insignia in blue on a field of white enamel in gold rim. Stars, spokes of wheel and lettering also of gold.

Price, One Dollar

Add 5c for Government Tax

Send full name of member for whom intended, in order that permit may be issued.

Address

MRS. ELLENORE DUTCHER KEY

D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall

17th and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Accompany all inquiries with postage for reply.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, Virginia

Includes Wills, Deeds, Circuit and County Court Records, etc. Compiled by Judge Lyman Chalkley.

Price, Per Set of 3 Volumes, \$16.50

Address MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

The Columbia, 1401 Girard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Genealogical Chart of thousands of American families. Designed to teach posterity a scientific history of our country by means of genealogy. Covers or provides for eleven generations, recording many facts not generally known, giving family achievements in colony, state and nation. Furnishes data for various patriotic societies. Detailed information for purple stamp.

CHARLES E. LUKENS, Alliance, Ohio. Box 871.

VALLEY FORGE

Had you an ancestor at
Valley Forge?

If so, send information at once to Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D.D., President of the Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pa., to be used in the new book,

**"THE MEN
OF VALLEY FORGE"**

IN PATRIOTIC REMEMBRANCE

VINCENT WIELICZKA
KILLED IN BATTLE APRIL 9, 1918
FIRST HERKIMER SOLDIER
TO DIE FOR LIBERTY
ON FRENCH SOIL

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

We have a special department for War and Honor Roll Tablets, to meet all requirements.

Makers of the official bronze markers for graves of Real Daughters and Revolutionary Soldiers.

PAUL E. CABARET & CO.

120-126 Eleventh Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Illustrated booklet on request.

NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oldest National Bank in
the District of Columbia

Opposite United States Treasury

ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE	President
O. H. P. JOHNSON	Vice-President
A. A. HOEHLING, Jr.	Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN	Cashier
J. GALES MOORE	Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT	Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD	Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF	Asst. Cashier
R. D. HAGNER	Asst. Cashier

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

FLAG MAKERS, BADGE MANUFACTURERS

We have furnished the badges for the
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL
SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FOR NEARLY
THIRTY YEARS

Write us your wants.

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PRINTERS OF GENEALOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna.

Miss Martha Reid Robinson

Special Terms
for
South Carolina
Records

Genealogical
Research in
Southern States

NEWMAN,
GEORGIA

Research Work

IN THE LIBRARIES OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
SIXTY CENTS AN HOUR

MRS. EUNICE P. PERKINS

617 Keefer Place, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

PHONE, VANDERBILT 1163

CABLE ADDRESS, VIROCAM

VIOLA ROOT CAMERON

Member
New York Genealogical
and Biographical Society
and Long Island Historical Society

GENEALOGIST
ARTISTIC STATIONER

Bryant Building
47 West 42nd Street
New York City

MAGAZINE RENEWAL NOTICE

If your Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscription expires next month you will find a colored slip pasted on this page.

Make your renewal *at once*. It may be sent to the local chapter Magazine chairman, or to the Treasurer General. *Do this promptly*. A tardy reply obliges us to enter your subscription for a later issue of the Magazine.

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

